The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI. LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 802

SUNNY FRANCE.

A Gloomy Story from the Land of Arts and Sun and Song.

Paris on the Eve of Capitulation.

The Army of the Loire Defeated and Driven Back.

Rumor that Prussia will Put Napoleon Upon the Throne.

Bismarck Solves the Problem of the Prussian Difficulty.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

SIEGE OF PARIS.

Rumored Capitulation.

LONDON, Nov. 30, 5 P. M.—The rumored capitulation of Paris causes a buoyancy in the stock markets here.

A Heavy Sortie Repulsed.

LONDON, Nov. 30, Noon.—The following, dated Versailles, early this morning, has just been received by way of Berlin: "On Monday and Tuesday the forts around Paris, particularly those to the south, maintained a furious cannonade to cover a sortie in force. On Tuesday, the 29th, the Parisians came out toward L'Hay, supported by the gunboats in the Seine. At this point they attacked fiercely. Simultaneously other sorties were made in other directions. In all cases, however, the French were repulsed and driven back behind their fortifications. The entire Prussian loss in these actions was only seven officers and a few hundred men, while the French lost 1,600 in prisoners alone."

A Sortie Toward St. Cloud.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 30.—A sortie from Paris, made in the direction of St. Cloud on Monday, was easily repulsed by the Prussians, who suffered only slight loss. The people of Versailles were terribly excited during the battle. Immense quantities of provisions of all kinds have been collected here by the Germans for the use of the Parisians when they surrender.

Prussians Anticipating an Early Surrender.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The special correspondent of the New York Tribune, at Versailles on the 26th, writes that yesterday urgent orders were telegraphed to all army food contractors to be prepared, in anticipation of an early surrender, to furnish extraordinary supplies.

THE LOIRE.

The French Attempt to Reach Fontainbleau.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 30.—On the 27th the main body of the French army attempted to force a passage toward Fontainbleau by a heavy and general attack. They encountered the Tenth Prussian corps at Beaune, twenty-six miles north of Orleans. The Prussian were quickly reinforced with the Fifth infantry and First cavalry divisions. The French onslaught was repulsed with a heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, especially the latter. Failing in their attempt, the army of the Loire was withdrawn.

The French Defeat at Beaune.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 30.—It now appears that the greater part of the French army of the Loire was engaged against the Prussian Ninth corps at Beaune on Monday. From additional particulars, which have just come to hand, in reports of commanders, there is no question but that the defeat of the French was most complete. At least 1,000 killed were left on the field by the fleeing French. Seven hundred unwounded prisoners had been captured by the Germans at last accounts, and the number was constantly increasing, as the Prussians were in close pursuit.

King William's Report.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from King William: Frederick Charles reports the complete defeat of the army of the Loire in the battle of Monday, in which the French had the Twentieth corps, probably the Eighteenth, and portions of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth corps engaged. A thousand French were found dead on the field, four thousand were wounded, and one thousand six hundred taken prisoners. General d'Aurelles is reported wounded. The German loss is one thousand, among them a few officers.

Capitulation of the Whole French Army Reported.

LONDON, Nov. 30, 9:30 P. M.—The Globe this morning publishes the announcement of the capitulation of the entire army of the Loire. The report can be traced to no authentic source. Nothing was known of such an event at the German Legation here at 9 o'clock to-night.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A Conference Liked at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 29.—The proposition for a conference on the Eastern question, to be held at London, is most favorably received here.

The Feeling in London.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The feeling in money circles is healthful. The Telegraph is enabled to promise a conference on the Eastern question, which will certainly be held in London.

England Will Have Gortschakoff Explain.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.—The Independence Belge to-day has a Berlin telegram announcing that England has agreed to accept the proposed conference for a settlement of the Euxine difficulty, provided Russia will satisfactorily explain Gortschakoff's first circular.

Russia All Right.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—The Government is in receipt of addresses from all parts of the Empire, which show that the loyalty of the people makes Russia unassailable and fearless of any hostile alliance.

Press Restriction.

Though no Ministerial instructions have been given to the press of St. Petersburg, the Gazette having adopted a partial policy, its sale has been forbidden.

France and the Conference.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Lord Lyons is awaiting the decision of the Tours Government as to the matter of sending a plenipotentiary to the conference at London.

How Bismarck's Proposal is Considered at Vienna.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A dispatch dated Vienna, 29th, says: Bismarck's proposal for a conference was made after he had arrived at a previous understanding with Gortschakoff.

The Austrian Cabinet.

No orders have been given by the Emperor of Austria for the formation of a new cabinet.

Russian Precautions.

Great quantities of corn have been bought in the Danubian ports on account of the Russian Government.

Wallachia Badly Scared.

LONDON, November 30.—The Russian circular has produced great alarm at Bucharest. The government is helpless and turns on every side for advice. The agent of the Porte had arrived at Bucharest to propose an offensive and defensive alliance with the Sultan on condition that the Roumanian troops shall be entirely at the disposal of the Porte. Prince Charles hesitates to side with Turkey against Russia on any conditions.

The Turkish Army.

The First corps d'armee of Turkey is ordered to Schaumla. The fortresses of the Danube are being rapidly armed. The Third army corps of Turkey is ordered to Rouschchouk. Varna and Silestria. A great number of horses have been bought in Austria for the Turkish cavalry. The Turkish fleet is ready for action, under Admiral Jerahim Pacha and Hobart Pacha.

The Position that Prussia Takes.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—I am enabled to state upon unquestionable authority that in the position taken by Prussia on the Russian question, and which will probably be communicated to the British Cabinet to-day, Prussia maintains that, like Italy, having signed one treaty of the 30th of March, 1856, which was concluded as mentioned in the introduction prefacing the treaty for the purpose of guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire, she, like England, France and Austria, who concluded an additional treaty on the 17th of April, 1856, by which they bound themselves to consider any infraction of any of the stipulations of the treaty of the 30th of March as a casus belli, and obliged themselves to fight for the maintenance of the clause, to which the great powers cannot submit forever, and which does not, in any way, infringe the principle of the first treaty. So far as Prussia is concerned, therefore, she does not regard Russia's position as one threatening war, because the St. Petersburg Cabinet does not intend to endanger the independence or integrity of Turkey. The statesmen of Russia declared that any additional territory was undesirable, and also relinquished the idea of creating a Greek empire at Constantinople under a Russian Protectorate. Neither do they intend to establish an extensive naval arsenal on the coast of the Black Sea. Under these circumstances, it is confidently relied on that by diplomatic means an understanding will be arrived at by which the powers which signed the treaty of Paris will accede to the Prussian request regarding the neutralization of the Black Sea. To that end Prussia offers mediation.

Russia's Intentions.

[Tribune's Special.]

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Tribune correspondent telegraph's from Vienna that advices from Constantinople report that Ignatieff declares that the Russian armaments are insignificant and mostly defensive. Russia is prepared to give the Porte better guarantees than the treaty of 1856.

London Peacefully Inclined.

LONDON, November 30.—The talk in the clubs favors the idea of a Tory administration to succeed the present Ministry. The Euxine question approaches a peaceful solution. It is confidently expected that a conference for its settlement will be held at London. London is in a pacific mood, and all parties feel sure of a peaceful result.

England in a Critical Position.

[Herald Special.]

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The dead lock in the Cabinet continues, and nothing was done today. Gortschakoff's circular is still withheld from the public. Prussia's conduct keeps England in a tremor. Lowe, Bright and Cardwell are ready to keep peace on any terms, however humiliating. A break-up in the Cabinet is imminent. Discredit all reports of Russia's withdrawal from her present position. They are unfounded. England will be compelled to back down from Granville's letter or fight.

Conditions of the Conference.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Private advices from Vienna represent that Austria, England and Italy accept the Prussian proposal for a conference, with the understanding that the claims of Russia are not prejudiced by participation therein.

What Austria and England will Demand.

The Free Press says Austria and England will demand that Russia positively disavow her original pretensions or give an adequate guarantee against an arbitrary violation of the treaty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Victoria and Eugenie.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Queen Victoria visited the Empress Eugenie to-day at Chiselhurst, remaining three hours.

Napoleon and Prussia.

The Times to-day revives the story telegraphed to the World a month ago that terms of peace have been settled between King William and Emperor Napoleon, by which the latter cedes Strasbourg and Metz and returns to France at the head of the Imperial army. The Times editorially declares the story highly probable.

Something Significant from Wilhelmshohe.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A Herald's special from Wilhelmshohe says the rumor is current that as soon as Paris capitulates all the French Generals and prisoners will be convened at Cassel under King William.

An Important Question.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Some persons, who hold the notes of Prince Achille Murat to the amount of 20,000 francs, and had brought suit against him, were non-suited on the ground that a military prisoner could not be sued.

Bismarck's Strategy.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—M. About had a leading editorial in the Soir which was a cry for peace. It has been reprinted by order of Bismarck and distributed among the soldiers, with the statement added that M. About has a villa under the guns of Mt. Valerien.

Gloomy Condition of the French.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Letters by balloon, from Paris, private letters from Versailles, and dispatches from Berlin, all concur in representing the prospects of the French as extremely gloomy. The Germans, in the late engagements with the army of the Loire, lost enormously, but still their position has been maintained.

The efforts of General D'Aurelles to advance to the relief of Paris have been foiled.

The provisions of Paris have been almost exhausted and scarcely a fortnight's supply remains.

Bismarck's Exclusion.

Dr. Russell, writing to the Times under date of the 26th, gives the same account of Count Bismarck's exclusion from the councils of Von Moltke and the King as furnished by the World's correspondent, and describing an interview with Bismarck on the 21st.

All the cavalry to-day were ordered to lay in ten days' forage, though the usual marching provender is here.

The French Prisoners Attempt to Escape.

ANTWERP, Nov. 30.—The French prisoners have recently made an unsuccessful effort to escape.

England and King William.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Times urges William, as an ally of England, to urge on the Czar the folly of his pretensions, which the civilized world refuses to tolerate.

A Leaky Ship.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Advices have been received here announcing that the ship Warhawk, Capt. Williams, which left Liverpool June 20 for San Francisco, has put into Rio Janeiro leaky.

Prussia Conciliating the Eastern Provinces of France.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A dispatch to the World, dated Berlin, on the night of the 29th, says: "The deposits in the Strasbourg Savings Bank having been seized and converted to war purposes by the French Government at the beginning of the war, the Prussian Government has advanced one million francs to the bank to enable it to resume payments."

Napoleon Looking About for a Hermitage.

LONDON, November 30.—Napoleon is treating for the purchase of the Island of Lacronia, near Ragusa, which was formerly inhabited by Maximilian, of Mexico.

London Elections.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Partial returns of the election for members of the School Board in London have been received. Miss Garret has been chosen from Mary-le-Bone by 47,000 votes. Mr. Huxley comes next with 13,000 votes. Five others are chosen by from 8,000 to 12,000 votes each. Next to Huxley comes Rev. Mr. Tharold, Vicar of St. Pancras. Mrs. Grey, for Chelsea, and Miss Davis, for Greenwich, are probably elected.

IN THE PROVINCES.

The French Defeat Near Amiens.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 30.—The French have been badly beaten near Amiens. Their army was totally routed, and fled toward Arras, and four French guns captured.

Evacuation of Bougaincourt.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Prussians have evacuated Bougaincourt, and have also burned the village of Sury.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 30, 4:30 P. M.—Consols, for money and account 93⅜. Bonds steady; United States coupons—1862's, 88½; do old '65's, 87½; do '67's, 90; do 10-40's, 87¼. Stocks firm—Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 111⅛; Great Western, 28. Petroleum—Refined firmer at 1s@1s 7d. Tallow 40s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.—Cotton, demand good at full prices; sales of 12,000 bales, 2,500 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs firmer—wheat, new spring, 9s@9s 10d; old, 9s 4d; winter, 10s 6d. Flour, 24s. Corn—No. 2, mixed, 31s. Oats, 2s 10d. Pork 105s. Beef, 117s 6d. Short rib middles, new, 56s. Lard, 65s. Tallow, 43s 3d. Linseed oil, 31s 10d.

The Alabama Outrage.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 30.—Last night Capt. Drum, commanding the post here, had the troops at the capital removed by an order from General Terry, commanding the department. Smith and Bingham have a sheriff's posse of negroes guarding the Executive and Treasury rooms. Nothing was done in the Legislature to-day.

WASHINGTON.

A New Peace Policy—Irrepressible Indians to be Exterminated.

The Case of Virginia Against West Virginia in the Supreme Court.

A Postal Convention with Russia About to be Concluded.

Health of Chief Justice Chase Growing Worse.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The Postmaster General, in compliance with a previous understanding with the Russian Minister, today forwarded him a draft of articles of a Postal convention between Russia and the United States, providing for an exchange of correspondence between the two countries, by direct steamer via Bremen or Hamburg and North Germany, and, also, via England, Belgium and North Germany. The rates on closed letter mails, transmitted in either direction, between the United States and Russia, average about 3½ cents per single rate of 15 grammes when conveyed by direct steamer via Bremen or Hamburg and North Germany, and about 5½ cents when conveyed via England, Belgium and North Germany. This admits of the establishment of an international letter rate of 18 cents, by the direct German States, via Bremen or Hamburg, and of 10 cents by the route via England, Belgium and North Germany, leaving to Prussia and the United States a profit for inland service, respectively, of 2½ cents on each single rate of fifteen grammes or under. Otherwise the provisions of the articles submitted are similar to those of the existing postal convention between the United States and the Kingdom of Italy. Each government will make its own internal regulations, which will be mutually binding and respected. One of the effects of the convention will be to render mail communication between the Russian residents of Alaska and the contiguous territory, and Russia direct and cheap, and will eventually lead to the establishment of a trans-international postal rate between the United States, Russia, and the several Asiatic countries.

The only European powers with which we now have no postal treaties are Turkey, Greece and the Scandinavian nationalities. As the articles of the new convention were informally agreed upon by the Russian Minister and the Postmaster General on the 20th instant, their ratification is expected as a matter of course.

A NEW INDIAN POLICY.

The mind of the Government is fully made up, it appears, notwithstanding the conciliatory policy as professed would be pursued towards the Indians, to propose no new treaties with the hostile tribes of Arizona, but to bring them to terms by the strong arm of the military. The Indian bureau despair of effecting anything like a permanent understanding with these Indians by which they can be brought to live at peace with the whites, and is unwilling, in the absence of sufficient guarantees of good faith on the part of the Indians, to permit the people of the infested country to be lulled into a false sense of security by reviving treaties which experience shows have been made only to be broken by the savages. The war, then, is, and will be, prosecuted with relentless severity, and the troops are particularly urged to effect the destruction of Cochis, the most noted and dangerous of the Apache chieftains. Commissioner Parker is, however, anxious to accede to the wishes of those of the Apaches who, tired of the perpetual warfare, have left Arizona for Colorado and New Mexico, where they ask to be brought under such treaty stipulations that they may colonize and be enabled to live at peace. The power to respond favorably to their appeals, the Commissioner thinks, is not under existing laws vested in him, and he will recommend to Congress that a special act be passed in their favor.

At the grand council of the tribes in the Indian Territory, to be held on the 5th of December, effort will be made to harmonize them, with a view to the establishment of a territorial form of government and, eventually, the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State. The President is known to favor this idea, and it will, doubtless, be strongly advanced.

VIRGINIA VS. WEST VIRGINIA.

The important case of the State of Virginia vs. West Virginia, involving the legality of the separation of West Virginia from the State of Virginia, is to be argued next week in the United States Supreme Court. Hon. Chas. J. Faulkner, the counsel for West Virginia, is here to argue the case.

NEW BANKS.

The following new National Banks have just been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency: The South Bend National Bank, in Indiana, capital $100,000; The First National Bank of Lake City, Minnesota, capital $50,000.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

A letter received here from Senator Sprague says that Chief-Justice Chase is in a worse condition of health.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

A bill to put up the whisky tax to a dollar a gallon, and to abolish the income tax, will be introduced in the House next week, but it is possibly a movement for speculative purposes. The recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that no change be made in the tax on whisky probably originated in the fact that an effort, well organized, will be made at the coming session to have the tax increased. A number of Western whisky merchants, who have been buying up all the whisky they could find, intend coming here this winter to urge an increase in the tax with the view of making money for themselves. The Commissioner, backed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, will oppose any legislation of this sort, and the Commissioner is prepared to show, as indicated in his report, that more money is collected with the tax at the present rate than ever was realized before. The whisky men, however, propose to organize a large a lobby and seem confident of success.

WOULD RATHER RESIGN.

It is stated that Col. Robert Williams, Assistant Adjutant General, who has just returned from a six month's leave of absence, will shortly tender his resignation. His present orders are to report to General Pope for assignment to duty on the frontier.

THE GREAT MRS. GAINES CASE AGAIN.

On Saturday Judge Pascal delivered an argument before Secretary Delano and Assistant Secretary Otto, of the Interior Department, against the motion to set aside the survey made by the Surveyor General of Louisiana under the confirmation in favor of Daniel Clark, father of Myra Clark Gaines, for 1,920 toises square of land in and above the city of New Orleans, as it was in 1807. The claim rests upon the confirmation by the Commissioners of the old Board of Louisiana, appointed under the act of 1807, and two acts of Congress, one in 1816, and the other in 1858, approving the confirmations by that board. The question seems to be one of identity, as Judge Pascal insisted that there was no power to go behind the confirmatory acts of Congress. Those opposed to Mrs. Gaines insist that there was a mistake as to the quantity of land. They believe the Commissioners intended 1,920 square toises, instead of 1,920 toises square. The quantity of land is 3,400 acres, which involves the right to several millions of dollars.

[To the Associated Press.]

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The President's message will be telegraphed on the day of its transmission to Congress to distant newspapers, which, according to present indications, will be on Monday next.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

A gentleman, who holds a subordinate position in the Treasury Department, was called on at his lodgings, a night or two ago, and offered three thousand dollars for an advance copy of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

APPREHENSIONS OF A GENERAL INDIAN WAR.

An official letter from a prominent military officer in the West now declares his impression that the Indians will enter upon a general war on the opening of spring.

NEW YORK.

Arrest of a Custom-house Official—Death of a Prominent Catholic Clergyman—Anniversary of the Polish Revolution, etc., etc.

The Cable—A Card from Cyrus W. Field.

To the Associated Press:

The Robert Lowe sailed from Heart's Content Saturday last to repair the Atlantic Cable of 1866, which was injured about sixty-five miles from that point. We have just received information that the cable of 1865 has also ceased working, and that the fault is about the same distance from Heart's Content. It's therefore probable that the steamer has grappled the wrong cable. As the steamer is on the spot, it is hoped both cables will soon be repaired. Although the French cable is able to transmit westward with about its usual facility, it is, from some unknown cause, unable to transmit eastward, except with great difficulty and slowly. Notice is hereby given that for the present messages cannot be received for any part of Europe. The public will be informed at the earliest moment that messages can be received for Europe.

[Signed] CYRUS W. FIELD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 3:15 P. M.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The fortieth anniversary of the Polish revolution of 1830 was celebrated last night by the Polish residents of New York in Clinton Garden.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN.

The death of a highly respected clergyman, Father Trenoor, yesterday, has caused much sorrow in the Catholic community.

ARREST OF A CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICIAL.

Charles W. Phelps, Weigher of the Custom-house, is held to bail on the charge of selling offices in the department.

AN $85,000 FIRE.

The cotton warehouse of Hopkins, Dwight, Trowbridge & Co., 14 and 16 Desbrosses street, was burned at 3 o'clock this morning. The loss on stock and building is estimated at $85,000. Fully insured.

BISHOP M'ILVAINE

arrived to-day from Liverpool.

CINCINNATI AGAIN.

There were rumors this afternoon to the effect that a mercantile firm in Cincinnati had failed with liabilities of one million of dollars, but up to the present time no particulars have transpired.

CATTLE ILLNESS.

There is much excitement in the eastern part of Dutchess county over the sudden and alarming illness of the cattle.

GEN. G. P. T. BEAUREGARD,

of the late Confederate army, sailed for France to-day on the Ville de Paris.

THE DISTINGUISHED CONVICT.

It is positively announced that ex-Speaker Callicott will be released from the Albany penitentiary this week, the $10,000 fine having been arranged by his bondsmen.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Mr. Parsons, Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, who has recently returned from a visit to Chief-Justice Chase at Narragansett, reports the Chief Justice slowly but apparently surely recovering his strength. The paralysis has not in any manner affected his mind, and he is able to walk and ride as usual, but is suffering from great loss of strength, and his physician has forbidden any attempt to resume his duties on the bench for the present, and prescribed total rest and relaxation from all labor.

A HIGHWAY ROBBER.

Hugh Ferguson, a notorious desperado, was committed in the Court of General Sessions this morning for highway robbery and assault. He was sentenced to the State prison for twenty year's hard labor.

A STOLEN CHECK.

Geo. H. Marshall was arrested this morning in attempting to get a check cashed for $11,932, on the Manhattan National Bank, signed by Horace Leland, which had been certified and mailed, but was taken from the Post-office in some unaccountable manner.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—P. M.

At the Stock Exchange the markets were generally lower. A large business was done in gold between 110⅝ and 111. Loans were made at 1@4 per cent for borrowing.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were $39,000,000.

Government bonds are inactive and a fraction lower than yesterday, with a better demand for many from brokers toward the close.

State securities are dull and heavy.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 9.

The money market is easy at 4@5 per cent on call loans.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	113⅛@ —
Coupons of '62	107⅛@
Coupons of '64	106⅞@
Coupons of '65	106⅞@
Do new	109¼@
Coupons of '67	109⅛@
Coupons of '68	109⅜@
Ten-forties	106⅛@
Currency 6's	110⅛@

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	92¾@	Old Virg'ia	65½@
Old Tenn	60¼@	Old N. Car	47¾@
New Tenn	58¼@	New N. Car	26⅞@
New Virg'a	63		

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel	42¾	Do preferred	90¼
Quicksilver	4	Rock Island	110⅞
Mariposa	6¾	N. Jersey Cen't	108⅞
Do preferred	10	St. Paul	60
Adams Express	64¼	Do preferred	81¾
Wells & Fargo	32⅞	Tol. & Wabash	51⅝
American Ex	45½	Do preferred	75
U. S. Express	35	Fort Wayne	94¾
Pacific Mail	41¼	Terre Haute	16
N. Y. Cent'l, con	92⅞	Do preferred	50
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	86¼	Chi. & Alton	115⅛
Erie	24⅞	Do preferred	117
Erie preferred	49	Ohio & Mis'sippi	31⅞
Harlem	132¼	C. C. and C.	80
Do preferred	133	Burlington	152⅞
Reading	101⅜	Lake Shore	—
Mich. Central	120⅞	C. C. & I. C.	—
Pittsburg	105	Illinois Central	135
Northwestern	86⅞		

CHICAGO.

Financial Transactions of the Western Telegraph Company.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The Tribune this morning makes an exposure of the financial transactions of the Great Western Telegraph Company, which has two lines in operation from this city—one to Milwaukee and one to Omaha—which, if true, offers something new in schemes for raising money. The Tribune says the capital stock of the company is $3,000,000, in 120,000 shares of $25 each. Of the 120,000 shares, constituting the whole stock, 117,897 shares were subscribed by one Selah Reeve, and by him conveyed to Josiah Snow, in trust for the company, to sell the same and pay the avails back to Reeve. In fulfillment of the compact made by the company with Reeve, he was to construct two thousand miles of the company's line. In accordance with this the stock is being sold by the company through out the country. One of the by-laws of the company provides that no certificates of stock shall be issued until forty per cent. of the whole shall have been paid in, and, as it is left entirely optional with the company as to when and how much the assessments under forty per cent. on the stock may be paid, it seems probable that those who subscribe for stock on these conditions are likely to wait some time before they have any voice in the election of directors or the management of the company. This is the condition of the stock and property of the company: The names of twenty-two of the most respectable business gentlemen of this city are published as directors, and, though these have been formally elected by the company, it is alleged that none of them have been qualified as directors, and that they know nothing of its business transactions. Recently a suit has been brought by some persons in this city who subscribed for stock. They filed a bill alleging fraud in the contract made by the company with Reeve, in which it is agreed to pay him at the rate of $300 per mile for the line of poles, furnished with one wire, and an additional $100 per mile for each additional wire; $400 per mile when the poles are furnished with two wires; $500 per mile when furnished with three wires; $600 per mile when furnished with four wires. It is alleged that a line of polls with one wire can be erected for about $125 to $130 per mile. This allegation is sustained by the testimony of at least a half dozen telegraph builders of experience and established reputation. If, then, the company should pay Reeve at the rare of $300 per mile, it would leave a net profit of $440,000, and when he had furnished the full complement of four wires, making the total cost of the company $600 per mile. The net profit of his contract would be about $700,000. The forty per cent. of money which the stockholders are to pay in before any certificates of stock are to be issued to them would amount to $1,200,000. This corresponds to the amount of the construction contract to Reeve at $600 per mile, which amounts to just $1,200,000. The construction contract and the payment on the stock are arranged so that the money paid in shall be paid out to Reeve before the stockholders have received any certificates of stock, or have any voice in the disposal of their money.

Two Desperadoes Shot in Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, IND., November 30.—A desperado named Pelham assaulted an inoffensive negro at Fair Play, Union township, in this county, about dark last night, and wantonly shot him in the back, it is supposed fatally. Pelham then turned and snapped his revolver at Mr. Cravens, the proprietor of the store where the shooting occurred. Cravens took a revolver out of his desk and shot Pelham through the breast. Another rough named Oatem, who drew a knife, received a bullet from Cravens' pistol through the shoulder. Oatem escaped. Pelham lies apparently dying. Pelham and Oatem belong to a gang called Shawneetown boys, from Shawneetown and Cave-in-the-Rock, Ill., who have been a terror to that neighborhood.

THE LADIES.

What They Said and Did at a Suffrage Convention Yesterday.

DETROIT, Nov. 30.—The Convention of the Northwestern Women's Suffrage Association reassembled for its fourth session, at Young Men's Hall, this morning at 10 o'clock. The attendance throughout the forenoon was good for an early gathering. The following officers were reported for the ensuing year and duly elected:

President—Mrs. M. A. Hazlett, of Hillsdale, Michigan.

Vice Presidents—Michigan, J. B. Bloss; Illinois, Mrs. Myra Bradwell; Ohio, Mrs. E. B. Collins; Indiana, Mrs. Dr. Ferguson; Missouri, Miss Phœbe Cozzins.

Secretary—Mrs. Rebecca W. Mott, of Chicago.

Corresponding Secretary — Harriet S. Brooks, of Chicago.

Treasurer—Hon. F. Jones, of Chicago.

Executive Committee—Hon. C. B. Wait, of Chicago; Colin Campbell, of Detroit; Madame Anneke, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Francis Miner, of Missouri.

In the matter of locating the two Secretaries and Treasurer in Chicago, Mrs. C. C. Lathrop, of Jackson, questioned the wisdom of so centralizing the power of the Association, suggesting that Chicago was not all the great northwest, and that it would be better to disperse the officers, and seek to attract friends and sympathy in other sections, particularly in the States west and north of Illinois. It was however explained by Prof. Brooks and others that the location of these officers and the chairman of the Executive Committee in a single city, and that the largest of the northwest was most desirable to give them opportunity of consultation, and to add efficiency to their action.

In accepting the position of President, Mrs. Hazlett presented an outline of the work, which she recommended for the coming year, embracing the holding of a State convention in every State of the Northwest, the memorializing of all Legislatures, and the bringing of the question of woman suffrage prominently before the public in all proper ways. It was announced that letters of cordial approval had been received from Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Stanton, Wendell Phillips, Anna Dickinson, Robert Collyer, Rev. E. O. Haven, Prof. B. F. L. Crocker, Moses Coit Taylor, Mrs. Livermore, Lucy Stone, H. B. Blackwell, Mrs. Josephine Griffing, T. W. Higginson, Theo. Tilton and Phoebe Cozzens.

Miss Anthony made a few remarks upon the necessity of work among the members of the organization, regardless of the honor of holding offices, and recommended memorializing, in preference to the holding of conventions before Legislatures. Miss Anthony said, "at present the national Congress daily insults womanhood of the country by permitting ignorant negroes to vote while they disfranchise the intelligent and refined women. In the Senate, Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, is the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and in the House, Mr. Bingham, of Ohio. As yet they have kept in their pockets the claims of the women for the right of suffrage, and have failed utterly to present the reports upon the subject, through which the question might come up for discussion and action. Miss Anthony believed that the women of the Northwest might, during the coming year, cause Trumbull and Bingham to tremble for their positions, compel them to make these reports, which shall inaugurate the desired agitation in Congress. She declared her conviction that the Republican party was no more worthy of sympathy from the women of the country than the Democratic party, and she cared not whether relief came to them from the Republicans or Democrats.

At the conclusion of Miss Anthony's remarks, the association took a recess until two o'clock p. m.

The evening session commenced at 2:30, the attendance being considerably larger than in the morning and steadily increasing throughout the day.

A resolution was adopted providing for the co-operation of State societies in the Northwest and their declaring themselves auxiliary bodies, and providing also that the President of each State association shall be *ex officio* a member of the Executive Committee and the Secretary be one of the Secretaries of the Northwestern organization.

Also one providing for the appointment of a committee to prepare an address from the association to the people of the country upon the subject of woman's suffrage.

A committee of four were appointed to pass through the audience to enroll new members to the association, and to solicit contributions to pay the expenses of the convention.

Mrs. Harriet Brooks, of Chicago, presented her views on the health and beauty of woman.

Short addresses were made by G. B. Stebbens, of Detroit, Mrs. M. M. Cole, of Dayton, Ohio, and Mrs. S. J. Lathrop, of Detroit, Michigan.

Adjourned until evening.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Northwestern Women's Suffrage Association has adjourned after fixing headquarters practically at Chicago.

To-night a resolution was adopted for starting a newspaper by January 1st.

The chief address of the evening was by Celia M. Burleigh, of Brooklyn, who discussed the general question with much effect.

Miss Anthony announced a national convention at Washington on February 11th and 12th, and that in the future a Bureau of Woman Suffrage would be maintained at Washington.

The convention has not created much sensation here, but has been a dignified and sensible gathering.

The annual banquet of St. Andrew's Society was largely attended at the Biddle House to-night.

JAMAICA.

Laying Ocean Telegraphic Cables—Loss of the Aspinwall Cable.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The latest advices from Kingston, Jamaica, state that the cable expedition steamers, Dacia and Suffolk, convoyed by her majesty's ship Vestal, was to leave on Monday, the 21st, for St. Thomas, and will lay the cable from St. Thomas to Porto Rico, and from Porto Rico on to Jamaica. Grappling for the Aspinwall cable will not be resumed until later in the season, and the electricians left by Sir Charles Bright on the isthmus will join the expedition immediately and proceed to St. Thomas. Sir Charles Bright arrived here on the 6th instant (Sunday) in the cable steamer Dacia, from Aspinwall, reporting the loss of the cable on the 27th.

What Gratz Brown Said to the Serenaders.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—At the Gratz Brown serenade, last night, the Governor elect, in reply to a congratulatory speech by Charles P. Johnson, reiterated the statement that the battle was fought for equal freedom and rights to all men. He said there are significant signs that the late opponents to a Liberal movement are accepting the situation, and that there will be no further hostility, and that there should be unanimity among the whole American people upon this point. He congratulated his friends that Missouri had taken the initiative in this direction. He repeated that the Democrats had been as heroic as the Liberal Republicans, and urged all to go forward to the problems of the future with an eye single to the highest development of individual freedom and equality. In the social organization, he added that more triumphs are to be achieved in the hereafter; that we are only on the eve of the greatest social developments, and concluded by saying: I can only recognize now that the State needs absolute peace, internal development of her resources, wise adaptation of the laws to labor, and to an absolute honesty of administration. These I can promise you, so far as the executive influence goes. If the people will help, before God I will give them a new era in Missouri, and in the great West.

Clement B. Fletcher, father of ex-Governor Fletcher, of this State, died at DeSoto, Jefferson county, on Saturday last.

The Metairie Races and Mutuals.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—In the Metairie races to-day the purse, $300, mile dash, was won by Sue Dougherty; Jem Mace second, and beating Capt. Jinks and Josephine. Time, 1:47.

The two-mile dash for the $500 purse resulted as follows:

Defender	1	1
Donovan	3	2
James Shepperd	2	dist.

Time—3:49¼, 3:46¼.

The game of base ball to-day between the Mutuals and Lees resulted: Mutuals, 15; Lees, 8. At the close of the eighth inning the score was 8 to 8.

The Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—It rained throughout California yesterday and last night, and there are indications of a continuance of the storm. There is a heavy snow in the mountains.

Four hundred workmen were discharged at the Mare Island navy-yard yesterday on account of the appropriations being exhausted.

Many leading families from Sonora have arrived at Tucson, who state the inauguration of a movement to annex the northern part if not all of Sonora.

Ex-Governor Vance Elected Senator from North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 29.—At 12 o'clock m. to-day, in joint meeting of the Legislature, ex-Governor E. B. Vance was elected United States Senator. The vote stood: Vance, 94; Abbott, 43.

Newspaper Consolidation.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 30.—The Democrat and Chronicle, of this city, having been purchased of the Rochester Printing Company, consolidated to-day, and the first number of the Rochester Chronicle and Democrat will be issued to-morrow morning.

☞ The Progres of Lyons (which is inspired by the Prefect) says that the idea of an armistice could only enter the skull of a Prussian, and could only have been proposed by an Englishman. "It is only when the Prussian hordes are hunting for their food like wolves in our provinces that our felon ally (England) dares to dash her bucket of water upon the brazier of our patriotism."

STORMS.

Observations on Their Rise and Progress.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

The Meteorological Committee, appointed at the request of the chief signal officer of the army of the United States, by the Nashville Board of Trade, composed of Judge James Whitworth, R. T. Kirkpatrick, Dr. W. W. Berry, M. S. Cockrill and E. B. Hicks, held a meeting a few days since and heard the remarks of Mr. W. D. Gentry, Manager of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, and also Secretary of the Nashville Board of Trade, on the subject of meteorological observations. As the remarks of Mr. Gentry developed some useful information, and contain some hints which may prove valuable to science, we present them below:

Mr. Gentry said: While in Cincinnati, at the office of the Western Union Telegraph, I had at my command all the circuits of the Western Union Telegraph Company connecting in Cincinnati, from every direction. Cincinnati is a central point in the telegraph system of the country, and I could communicate directly with many points in the South, also with Washington, Baltimore, New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago and all points west to St. Louis. While so situated, my attention was called to the fact that the approach of a storm in the direction of Cincinnati could be accurately traced, and the hour indicated with great certainty when it would pass a given point. All storms come from the west during the greater portion of the year; there being only about four months in the year that storms do not originate and come from that direction.

In the summer months, storms are not general in their character. They originate anywhere, and only extend over a small portion of country, sometimes twenty-five miles, and some times fifty and one hundred miles. As the distances over which storms pass during the summer months, I noticed that a storm coming up during the months from October to May at St. Louis, at 8 o'clock in the evening, would reach Cincinnati at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, and that there is no difference in the rapidity of snow and rain storms. After long seasons of rain or cloudy weather I noticed that clear weather would come in the same way. Commencing at St. Louis, the clouds would gradually disappear, and the wave of light spread toward the east. I found that not only storms during eight months of the year come from the west, but that the general course and extent of territory from north to south, indicated that there does exist meteorological divisions, and over which these storms passed, of which there are three—one north of a line running from the northwest through Chicago, Cleveland, Reading, Pennsylvania, Trenton, New Jersey, and converging at a point in the ocean southeast of Philadelphia. This we will call the Northern Meteorological Division. Another division, extending north as far as the line indicated, and south along a line running from the west through a point between Cairo and Memphis to Bowling Green, Kentucky, Petersburg, Virginia, Cape Charles or Fortress Monroe, to a point in the ocean east of Albemarle Sound. This division is fan-shaped. We will call it the Middle Meteorological Division. The third, or Southern Division, makes the line just described its northern boundary. I have never had an opportunity of observing the working of southern wires to any great extent, and do not know how far south this division extends, but I presume that it is about the shape of the Middle Division, and extends as far south, in this longitude, as Decatur, Alabama.

I have observed the difference many times between the weather in the different meteorological divisions. I observed to-day that in the middle division the weather is cold and cloudy. It has been snowing nearly all day (now 3 o'clock). The cars coming from Louisville had snow on them this morning, and we learn that the cold rain and snow extend as far south as Bowling Green. Here, and as far north as Franklin, Ky., we have beautiful bright weather, the sun is shining, and is not cold. While in New York, working the wires to Washington, I have repeatedly noticed like occurrences. The snow or rain storm at New York would extend no farther south than about Trenton, N. J., and while clear in New York and as far south as Trenton, the weather would be wet and stormy at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The observations have clearly proven to me the existence of the meteorological divisions described to you; while I believe that if competent persons are placed at central points to observe, the exact boundary lines will be located more accurately than I have been able to do with my limited time and opportunity.

I have observed that the most disastrous tornadoes or wind-storms occur on either side, within seventy-five miles of the line separating the Middle from the Southern Meteorological Division. These tornadoes are generally local, in width from one-half to two and a half miles, and passing frequently over not more than twelve miles of country. They frequently occur in the neighborhood of the line, and sweep down houses, barns, fences, trees, and everything else in the way, often killing or crippling every living thing in the way. You remember the great disaster at Cave City, Kentucky, caused by one of these storms last season. In traveling through Southern Kentucky you frequently see the pathway of these dangerous wind-storms through the forests, with the trees torn up by the roots and laid as flat as the ax of the woodman could lay them. I have also observed that directly after a general storm of rain, snow or wind, in either the Middle or Southern Division, that the reports from steamers passing east of our coast, published in New York, Charleston or Savannah papers, would contain accounts of storms off Cape Hatteras, and as the storms in all the divisions seem to converge at a point east of Cape Hatteras, I have concluded that the great and continual commotion of the wind and water of Cape Hatteras is caused by the currents of air from each meteorological division converging there. A telegraph operator, with ordinary perceptive faculties, can, by working a wire, detect the presence or absence of atmospheric electricity, and with proper instruments can measure the amount of that electricity in the air. During great electric storms, called the Aurora Borealis, of which we have had many this season, telegraph wires can be worked without battery. My opinion is that the weather has a great deal to do with the amount of atmospheric electricity, and that a little attention in that direction will discover to us information of great importance to science. The telegraph can afford the means. It is the most reliable barometer ever used.

The United States Government has a desire, and a very laudable one, too, to develop undiscovered facts in regard to these matters. We are called upon to co-operate with the agent sent here by the Government to take observations, and to communicate any facts known to us. This should be done.

With a view to this end I desire to make two suggestions. One of the objects of the Government is to aid commerce on the northern lakes. In my judgment this can be done by establishing a signal station in the northern meteorological division as far in the northwest as possible. A station at St. Paul now would be able to inform points east of an approaching storm in that division, but a station farther to the northwest would be of more advantage in giving more time to vessels to reach harbor. The other suggestion I have to offer is the employment of the telegraph and thoroughly practical telegraphers to make observations. Place a telegrapher in the telegraph center of the United States, where he can instantly reach every point, test wires for atmospheric changes. He would be able to note and report changes sooner than such knowledge could be obtained in any other way. Besides being able to report the approach of storms, or any change in the weather, long before it would take place, the telegrapher would be able to make other observations valuable to science, and perhaps discover facts that would revolutionize meteorology.

☞ The following matrimonial advertisement appears in a journal of Rhenish Prussia: "The true female friend of a Catholic lady who, from family circumstances, has remained unmarried up to her thirty-sixth year, calls attention to the lady in question. She combines with a handsome and youthful personal appearance strong and blooming health, and an admirably cultivated mind and heart. She belongs to a very good family, and possesses, besides, a capital of 15,000 thalers. For the moment she is without opportunities of forming for herself a suitable acquaintance. Gentlemen of answerable age and character, possessed of secured means of existence, great solidity and high consideration, are therefore invited to offer their hands in reliance on the prospect of a happy union. Belonging to the Catholic confession is much wished for, but is not made a condition. Photograph indispensable."

☞ The "Besieged Resident," who sends such interesting letters from Paris to the London Daily News, says in a recent communication: "I dine habitually at a bouillion. There horseflesh is eaten in the place of beef, and cat is called rabbit. Both, however, are excellent, and the former is a little sweeter than beef, but in other respects much like it; the latter something between rabbit and squirrel, with a flavor of all its own. It is delicious. I recommend those who have cats with philoprogenitive proclivities, instead of drowning the kittens, to eat them. Either smothered in onions or in a ragout. They are capital eating. When I return to London I shall frequently treat myself to one of these domestic animals, and ever feel grateful to Bismarck for having taught me that cat served up for dinner is the right animal in the right place."

☞ An inquisitively inclined gentleman of Chester, Conn., was the other day walking over the Valley Railroad at Haddam, and observed a singular-looking flask lying under a tree. To satisfy his curiosity he picked it up and looked at it; held it up and smelled it; finally shook it, and asked a boy, who seemed to have charge, "What is it?" The boy coolly replied, "Nitro-glycerine!" The flask was noticed to be very gently laid down, and a man was also noticed vanishing in the distance.

NEW YORK STORE

SPECIAL SALE

OF

100 Ladies' Suits in Silk Poplin and Shawl Costumes at 50 to 75 cts on the dollar.

THE ENTIRE LOT IS TO BE CLOSED OUT IMMEDIATELY.

S. BARKER & CO.

HAMILTON OPERA-HOUSE DRAWING

(Guaranteed by the Best Men in Ohio),

APPRAISED BY COUNTY OFFICERS AS FOLLOWS:

THE OPERA-HOUSE	$100,000.
TIMBERMAN FARM	26,910.
HAGEMAN FARM	15,890.
A FINE RESIDENCE	8,000.

To be Drawn at Hamilton, O., December 31, 1870.

For Tickets ($5 each) and information address OPERA-HOUSE COMMISSIONERS, Hamilton, O.

We respectfully refer to the following prominent men who have investigated this enterprise: Lake Bradley, Peter Murphy, Rev. Chas. A. ..., Hon. L. D. Campbell, Member of Congress; M. Hughes, Pres't 1st Nat. Bank, Hamilton, O.; A. C. Sands, Pres't 2d Nat. Bank, Hamilton, O.; John M. Long, of Long, Black & Allstatter; J. E. Owens, of Owens, Lane, Dyer & Co.; P. Hughes, Trader and Bank Director; Jas. Beatty, of Beatty, Trowbridge & Co., Cin.; Louis Sohngen, Maltster and Grain Dealer; J. W. Benninghofen, of Shafer & Benninghofen; Jacob Shaffer, of Shaffer, Sloan & Co., Cin.; Hon. Alex. F. Hume, late Judge Com. Pleas.; Hon. Thos. Millikin, Att'y-at-Law; Dan'l Helwig, Cash'r 1st Nat. B'k, Middletown; J. W. Carr, Miller and Bank Director; Jno. W. Sohn, Tanner and Bank Director. del ThSu&Tu1m

GREAT SUCCESS!

FITCH & LINDSEY'S

CELEBRATED

WEATHER STRIPS,

THE ONLY DURABLE ARTICLE IN USE,

Keep Out the Cold!

This article closes effectually every crack around doors and windows, and prevents the sash from rattling and doors from slamming; it is decidedly the greatest invention of the age. Hundreds of our best citizens are now using it, and have been using it for the last five years. Leave your orders now, so we can have time to apply them well before the cold weather commences, and avoid the rush.

FITCH & LINDSEY,

No. 75 FOURTH STREET

Sole Owners for the State of Kentucky.

oc5 deod3m-1stp

METROPOLITAN CLOAK & FUR STORE,

113 Fourth Street,

The Largest Establishment in the City

MAKING A SPECIALTY OF

CLOAKS, SUITS, AND FURS,

For Ladies, Misses, and Children; also, Astracans, Plushes, Cloaking Velvets and Cloaks, Black Silks and Trimming Satins, Laces, Gimps, Buttons, and Fancy Goods.

Having a large and commodious storeroom, and purchasing all our goods in large quantities, from first hands, we are enabled to undersell all other houses in this city.

ARON & CERF,

se18 SuTu&Th3m NO. 113 FOURTH ST., bet. Market and Jefferson.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF FRENCH AND BELGIAN

WINDOW GLASS

French Plate Glass, &c.

WE HAVE, ALSO, A FULL STOCK BEST BRANDS

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.

68 Main St., bet. Second and Third.

oc18 deodtf

RHORER & SPEED,

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

No. 119 WEST MAIN STREET.

☞ Facilities for the prompt execution of all orders. oc8 d2m-1stp

DRY GOODS.

Dry Goods and Notions.

1,000 DOZ white and colored D'd Corsets; A well-assorted stock of fine French Corsets;
500 doz Embroidered Shirt Fronts;
500 doz Woven Shirt Fronts, narrow plaits;
500 doz " " " broad "
500 doz Stitched " " assorted;
300 doz Corded Plait Shirt Fronts, "
10 bales American Crash, assorted;
150 pcs Stair " "
80 pcs White Linen Table Damask;
50 pcs Brown " "
25 pcs Colored " "
500 doz Linen Towels, assorted;
500 doz Linen Napkins;
5 cases Cotton Diaper;
2 cases colored Wool Table-Covers;
Colgate's Toilet Soap, assorted;
Cap, Letter, Note, Billet, Legal Cap, and Bill Paper;
White and Colored Envelopes;
Rubber-head and Plain Pencils;
Velvet, Twist, Silk, Brocade, Crochet, Pearl, Jet, Glass, Fancy, French Horn, and Agate Dress Buttons in great variety;
Gum Coat and Vest Buttons;
Silk and Alpaca Coat Bindings;
Alpaca and Mohair Skirt Braid;
Just received and for sale by

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

no28 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

SHELLY & LEAHY

(Successors to John Doyle),

Wholesale and Family Grocers,

Wine & Liquor Dealers,

CORNER FIFTH AND GREEN STS.

A FRESH lot of the finest family groceries in store and for sale at the lowest prices. Goods delivered in haste to all parts of the city, free of charge.

Shelly & Leahy are also the authorized agents for the celebrated Inman line of European steamers, and desire to say to their numerous friends that they will be pleased to furnish information or tickets to persons desiring passage.

Also agents for the National line of steamers from or to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Derry, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Havre, Gothenburg, Christiana, and Copenhagen.

DRAFTS

on the Royal Bank of Ireland, Banks of Scotland, London and Liverpool, and on all parts of France, Norway, and Sweden.

Office as above. no12 d1m

Masonic Savings Bank,

No. 129 West Main st., 2d door below Fourth st., north side, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Paid up Capital - - - - $250,000

THIS Bank is doing a general Banking and Exchange business, attends to Collections in any part of the United States of America, and buys and sells Stocks and Bonds.

In the Savings department Deposits will be received from one dollar and upward and interest allowed on same.

Minors and married women can deposit money and draw same at pleasure.

HENRY WEHMHOFF, President.

JACOB KRIEGER, Sr., Cashier. se17 d3m

STEAM PUMPS, HAND PUMPS, POWER PUMPS,

For Railroads, Mills, Mines, Breweries, Distilleries, Wells and Cisterns.

Hydraulic Presses, &c.

SAD AND DOG IRONS.

McGowan Brothers,

P. & M. CO.

Send for Circular.

94 and 96 Elm Street, CINCINNATI, O.

oc18 deod3m

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, Dec. 1, 1870, to execute the following work, viz:

To dig and wall a well on the south side of Green street, 280 feet west of Garden street.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Eighth and Oak streets.

To improve Lexington street from the west side of Eighth to the east side of Ninth, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading.

The work to be done according to the general ordinances.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids for each piece of work.

no30 dtd JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Late Governor of Ky. R. T. DURRETT. PAT. F. BRANNAN, Of Columbus, Ga.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRANNAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 100 west side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE......KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in the Chancery, the Common Pleas, the Circuit, the County, and the City Courts of Louisville, also in the United States Circuit and District Courts in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky. se9 dtf

PROFESSIONAL.

Diseases of the Eye and Throat.

DR. R. H. RUDD, having returned from a professional trip to Europe, will resume immediately the practice of his profession at No. 65 Walnut st. Office hours 10 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 4 p. m. no26 eodtf

FLOYD STREET PLANING MILL.

J. DIXON BROWN & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Frames,

BRACKETS, PACKING BOXES & FLOORING,

Rough and Dressed Lumber of All Kinds.

Office and Mill, Floyd Street, One Square North of Main.

Wareroom, No. 12 West Main St.,

LOUISVILLE, KY

☞ SEND FOR PRICE LIST. se1 TuTh&Sa3m

JACOB SCHMITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware and Cutlery,

Bar and Sheet Iron, Nails and Steel,

SPRINGS & AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, AND FELLOES;

Builders' and Cabinet makers' Hardware and Tools; Blacksmiths', Wagon-makers', and Coopers' Tools, Window-Glass, &c.,

No. 99 Market st., bet. Third & Fourth.

oc25 eod3m

JUST RECEIVED,

Direct from Europe, and will be sold at

New York Wholesale Prices:

250 Doz. Fine French Kid Gloves, with 2, 3, and 4 Buttons;
150 Real Point and Point Applique Lace Collars, from $6 to $35, retail price $8 to $75;
125 Real Val. and Point Applique Lace Handkerchiefs, from $4 to $35, retail price from $6 50 to $40;
200 French Lace Collars, $1, worth $1 50;
250 French Lace Handkerchiefs, $1 50 to $4, worth $2 50 to $6;
Also, 200 Yards Victoria Lace, a New and Elegant Trimming for Party Robes, at

DORA SCHULZ'S,

oc9 d&Sutf-1stp 103 FOURTH ST.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

For Alderman.

Capt. BART. W. JENKINS

Is a candidate for Alderman in the Fourth ward. no28 dte

JOHN A. CARTER

Is hereby announced as a candidate for Alderman in the Eighth ward. no29 dte

H. W. WALTON

Is a candidate for Alderman in the Tenth ward at the ensuing December election. no16 dte

Mr. J. P. BYRNE is a candidate for re-election as Alderman in the Twelfth ward at the ensuing election. no26 dte*

WM. F. RUBEL is a candidate for re-election to the Board of Aldermen from Second ward. no28 dte

We are authorized to announce D. SPALDING, Jr., as a candidate for Alderman in the Sixth ward at the ensuing election. no23 dte

We are authorized to announce FRANK MAGUIRE as a candidate for Alderman from the Tenth Ward. no21 dte*

DR. JOHN E. CROWE is a candidate for Alderman from the Eighth Ward. no19 dte*

For Common Council.

N. B. CONNELL

Is a candidate for Councilman from the Fourth ward. del dte

WM. EGELHOFF

Is a candidate for Councilman in the Fourth ward. del dte

T. C. TRACIE is a candidate for the Common Council in the Ninth ward. del dte

In response to the call made upon me I announce myself a candidate to represent the Fifth ward in the Common Council. MARTIN BIJUR. Nov. 30, 1870. del dte

GEORGE AINSLIE is a candidate for the Common Council in the Ninth ward. del dte

Louis Eckstenkemper

Is a candidate for Councilman in the Second ward. no30 dte*

JOHN FINZER is a candidate for Common Councilman from the Fourth ward. no27 te

JOSEPH SAUER

Is a candidate for Common Councilman, from the First ward, at the ensuing December election. no29 dte

W. C. D. WHIPPS

Is hereby announced as a candidate for Councilman in the Eighth ward. no29 dte

GEO. C. SHADBURNE.

At the earnest solicitation of a number of my friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Councilman of the Eighth Ward, and, if elected, will exert all the energy I possess to serve them with an eye single to the interest of the whole city. no18 dte* GEO. C. SHADBURNE.

JOSEPH MOELLMAN, an old citizen, is a candidate for Common Councilman in the Third ward, at the ensuing December election. no29 dte*

PAT CAMPION is a candidate for Councilman from the Third ward. no27 dte*

JOHN BARTMAN is a candidate for Common Councilman in the Second ward. no27 dte*

CHAS. KURFISS is the business and workingmen's candidate for Councilman in the Fifth ward at the ensuing election. no26 dte*

JOHN M. LETTERLE is a candidate for re-election as Councilman in the First ward at the ensuing election. no26 dte

JACOB WAHL is a candidate for Councilman in the First ward at the ensuing election. no26 dte

CHAS. A. BROWN is a candidate for Councilman in the Third ward at the ensuing election. no23 dte

WARREN MITCHELL is a candidate for Common Council from the Sixth ward. no25 dte

HENRY T. JEFFERSON is a candidate for re-election to the Common Council from the Fifth ward. no25 dte*

C. L. STANCLIFFE

Is the nominee for Councilman in the Eleventh ward. no24 dte

AL. BOURLIER

Is the regular nominee for Councilman in the Eleventh ward. no24 dte

WM. KAYE is a candidate for Councilman from the Sixth ward. no24 dte

N. B. CONNELL is a candidate for Councilman from the Fourth ward. no24 dte

GEO. RATTERMAN is a candidate for Common Councilman from the Tenth ward. no24 dte

We are authorized to announce CHAS. YANTZ as a candidate for re-election to the Common Council from the Third ward. no23 dte

WM. SCHUFF is a candidate for Common Councilman in the Fourth ward. no23 dte

J. U. SHAFFER is a candidate for Councilman in the Tenth ward. no23 dte

CHAS. R. LONG is a candidate for re-election to the Common Council from the Second ward. dte*

JOHN D. ORRILL is a candidate for re-election to the Common Council from Second ward. no23 dte

PHIL. T. GERMAN is a candidate for re-election as Councilman in the Third ward. no23 dte

We are authorized to announce Col. HENRY DENT as a candidate for the Common Council in the Eighth ward at the ensuing election. no30

THOS. HACKETT is a candidate for re-election as Councilman from the eighth ward. no20 dte

S. M. BERNARD is a candidate for City Council in the Fourth Ward. no20 dte

We are authorized to announce JAS. A. LEACH for Councilman in the Tenth Ward at the ensuing election. no19 dte

MR. PAT. CRANE is a candidate for Councilman from the Twelfth Ward. no19 dte*

JAMES CALLAHAN is a candidate to represent the Ninth ward in the Common Council. no18 dte

We are authorized to announce WM. DIX and CHAS. D. JACOB as candidates for the Common Council at the ensuing municipal election. no18 dte

JOHN O'DAY is a candidate for Common Councilman from the Eleventh Ward at the ensuing election. no18 dte*

WM. C. SMITH is a candidate for Common Councilman from the Fifth ward at the ensuing election. no16 dte

CHARLES B. CLARK is a candidate for Common Councilman from the First Ward. no16 dte*

J. TAYLOR BERRY is a candidate for Councilman in the Twelfth Ward at the ensuing election. no16 te

We are authorized to announce J. C. ROBINSON as a candidate for re-election as Councilman in the Eleventh ward. no15 dte

EDWARD FULLER is a candidate for re-election to the Common Council from the Ninth Ward, at the ensuing election. no14 dte

THOMAS COLEMAN is a candidate for the Common Council from the Ninth ward at the ensuing December election. no12 dte

For School Trustee.

THOS. RANKIN

Is a candidate for School Trustee in the Fourth ward at the ensuing election. del dte

DR. JOHN THRUSTON is a candidate for School Trustee in the Eighth ward. del dte

V. R. BARTLETT is a candidate for School Trustee in the Seventh ward. del dte*

Dr. W. F. MILLER is a candidate for re-election as School Trustee from the First ward. no30 dte*

Maj. PHILIP SPEED is a candidate for School Trustee in the Sixth ward. no30 dte

H. F. KALFUS is a candidate for School Trustee in the Tenth ward. no27 dte*

GEO. A. SCOTT, School Trustee from the Twelfth ward, is a candidate for re-election. no27 dte*

WM. H. BOYCE is a candidate for School Trustee from the Twelfth ward. no25 dte*

We are authorized to announce CLARK O. SMITH as a candidate for re-election as School Trustee in the Fifth ward.

We are authorized to announce ALEX. DUVALL, Sr., as a candidate for School Trustee in the Sixth ward. no24

WM. KRIGSHABER is a candidate for School Trustee in the Fourth ward at the ensuing election. no24 dtd

FRED. HESER is a candidate for School Trustee in the Sixth ward. no24 dte

Dr. B. B. NESBIT is a candidate for re-election as School Trustee from the Fourth ward. no24 dte

I am a candidate for re-election as School Trustee in the Ninth ward. no23 dte B. C. LEVI.

WM. H. MEFFERT is a candidate for School Trustee in the Second Ward at the ensuing city election. no23dte*

VICTOR RIVAUD is a candidate for School Trustee in the Tenth ward. no23 dte

Dr. L. P. YANDELL, Jr., is a candidate for School Trustee in the Eighth ward. no22 dte*

I am a candidate for School Trustee from the Fifth ward. LEWIS N. DEMBITZ. no21 dte

We are authorized to announce N. MILLER as a candidate for re-election as School Trustee from the Third ward. no20 dte

We are authorized to announce L. L. WARREN as a candidate for re-election as School Trustee from the Seventh Ward. no20 dte

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the purchase and improvement of lands by the city of Louisville for public parks.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That a committee of two from the Eastern and two from the Western District from the Common Council, and one from each of said districts from the Board of Aldermen, with his Honor the Mayor, be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, in the name of the city of Louisville, and to promote the improvement and the comfort, convenience, and advantage of the inhabitants thereof, to purchase within the limits of said city a quantity of land not exceeding twenty acres in the Eastern District and twenty acres in the Western District, the same to be laid out into a public park or parks.

SEC. 2. That to pay for the said lands so directed, as aforesaid, to be purchased, and to convert the same or any other grounds now owned within the said city limits by said city into public parks, the Mayor is authorized and directed to issue and sell four hundred bonds of the city of Louisville, the proceeds to be used solely for such park purposes as aforesaid. Such bonds to be of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, bearing seven per cent. interest, with coupons attached for the payment of said interest semi-annually in the city of New York, and the principal payable thirty years after their date, the sinking Fund to be charged with the payment of the interest and principal of said bonds.

SEC. 3. To secure the payment of the interest and principal of said bonds a tax of not more than six cents on each one hundred dollars of property subject to taxation for general city purposes shall be levied, assessed, and collected in the Eastern and Western Districts sufficient to pay the proportion expended for said parks in each of said districts; said tax to be so levied, assessed, and collected for the year 1871, and annually thereafter until the interest and principal of said bonds shall be paid and certainly provided for. The proceeds of said tax shall be paid into the Sinking Fund of said city, to be applied to its proper purpose.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall not take effect until it shall have been duly published, as required by the city charter, and shall have been submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of said city at the general election to be held on the 6th day of December, 1870, and shall be valid and of full effect, if approved by a majority of the votes cast for and against it at said election.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C. WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved Nov. 22, 1870. JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

no26 d&Sa10

M. C. RAMSEY,

JEWELER,

FOURTH STREET, is receiving a large stock of

ELEGANT SILVER WARE,

Ladies' Watches and Opera Chains, Holiday Goods, Wedding Presents, Opera Glasses, Pebbles, and fine Spectacles. no30d3m

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail.......................$12 00
Six Months............................... [illegible]
Three months.............................. [illegible]
One month................................. 1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail......................$2 00
One year, delivered in the city.............2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year.....................$2 00
Single copy, six months.....................1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each...........1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each.........1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each.......1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Kate Putnam played in Lexington Tuesday night.

Rev. Mr. Evans has been assigned by the M. E. Conference to the Paducah station.

Mt. Nebo, Grayson county, presents a view of fifteen miles of the valley at its base.

A simon pure wild cat was killed in the woods near Caneyville yesterday morning.

Elizabethtown has a live ape and a wire-walking woman to amuse its public this week.

The Alleghanian Bell-ringers were advertised to appear in Maysville the first two evenings of the week.

Mr. Edmund P. Noble, of the Paducah Herald, was married on Thursday last to Miss Mary V. Rabb, of Paducah.

"Lickskillett" is the name of a new settlement along the line of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, in Ohio county.

Nelson furnace will not be operated this winter. Ore arriving there to fill old contracts is being shipped to Belmont Furnace.

The Paris Citizen indorses the Hon. Richard Hawes, of that city, as a suitable candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

The Colston suit, for the possession of lands in Ballard county, has been occupying much attention in the United States Court at Paducah.

Mr. Lieber, a prominent merchant in Paducah, was thrown from his carriage one day last week and seriously, though not fatally, injured.

Rev. S. X. Hall, of Lexington, lately collected $4,000 in Lagrange, Port Royal and Pleasureville for the Odd Fellows' Orphans' University.

Rev. Ferdinand Kuehr, for twenty-eight or thirty years pastor of the church of the Mother of God, in Covington, died on Monday last, aged about sixty-five years.

Hooppoles are the chief articles of shipment at this time over the Elizabethtown and Paducah railway. The people of Grayson county seem to understand getting them out.

The shipments from the Paris stock pens for the week ending November 26th aggregate 233 car loads, as follows: 95 cars cattle, 132 cars hogs, 5 cars mules, 1 car sheep, being the largest shipment ever made in one week from that point.

The corner-stone of the new University building at Paducah was to be laid yesterday, with imposing ceremonies; the Free Masons, trustees, Odd Fellows, city officials and friends of the institution being expected to be present.

Messrs. B. F. Thompson, N. Smidt, Col. Thompson, of the Phœnix, E. Crossley and H. G. Carsner, all of Lexington, were thrown from a buggy on Monday last, and all more or less injured, Mr. Crossley still being in a very precarious condition.

The Governor has issued a proclamation to the sheriffs of the counties composing the Seventh Judicial district, directing them to hold an election in said counties on Saturday, January 7th, 1871, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. George W. Kavanaugh.

During the past year $93,100 have been expended in Bourbon county for religious purposes, besides $40,000 given in the county to the University at Lexington. The county has paid $66,666 to the Maysville railroad and in taxes $30,000 for common school purposes. A very good showing.

A shoemaker ran away with a preacher's wife in "Dog Walk," Washington county, a few days since, and before the two could be caught the son of Crispin had married the woman. The quondam husband alleges that his wife—that was—took with her a sum of money, which she denies. Damages are placed at $5,000.

Rev. George O. Barnes, a preacher of great note among the Presbyterians, has been electrifying the citizens of Lexington. The Gazette of yesterday devotes a column to his sermon of last Sunday. He denounces Milton as taking the place of the Bible in forming our notions of things sacred, and propounded many other strange notions in an "original, bold and in many respects eloquent and thrilling manner."

A young man named Ashton Stockton, about twenty-three years of age, committed suicide in North Middletown on Tuesday morning by jumping into a well. He is the son of a Mrs. Chevis, and at the time of committing the act is supposed to have been laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. His friends had intended to have tried him on the same day for insanity, with a view of sending him to the asylum at Lexington.

The Maysville Eagle says: At a meeting of the Presbyterian Assembly congregation on Friday evening last, the 18th inst., Rev. G. M. McCampbell was unanimously elected pastor of this church. He has not, so far as we know, signified his acceptance of this call. It is believed that his labors as stated supply to this church for a year past have met with such favor that he will determine to locate permanently in Maysville and accept the call tendered to him.

The killing of young Bogie by negroes, mentioned in this column of yesterday morning, seems to have been a perfectly unjustifiable act. He was at a negro fair, when, on no provocation, the negroes within commenced to fire upon him. He escaped out of the house, but was pursued and again shot before the house of Temple Parish, near by, into which he was endeavoring to gain admittance. Jourdan Francis, Cash Murphy, John Brown and others, all negroes, were declared by the coroner's jury guilty of the killing. Five negroes were arrested and put in the custody of Bryant Clark, the constable, for safe keeping, and from two to three hundred men came to his house on Sunday night and took two of them off, with ropes about their necks. Nothing more is known of them, but the presumption was that they were hung. The community was intensely excited over the murder, Bogie being said to be an inoffensive young man.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Texas mails have got the measles.

Macon, Georgia, bar-rooms have risen to the dignity of 15c.

The hog-cholera is raging in Berkeley county, West Virginia.

The sheriff of Wake county, North Carolina, has purchased Thayer's circus, resigned, and gone into the show business.

Ex-Mayor Albion McDaniel, of Lynchburg, Virginia, died very suddenly at the residence of his brother in that city on Friday last.

A citizen of West Virginia says he has paid over $700 in cash for free schools, and for it has had one ninety-day school in five years.

The citizens of Hancock county, Tenn., have tendered the right of way through their county to the Cumberland Gap railroad.

The State Superintendent of Schools in Louisiana has issued orders for the admixture of races in the public schools. "The result," says the Picayune, "will be their inevitable destruction."

The Governor of North Carolina, in his message, says there are two hundred and twenty convicts in the penitentiary, and that there are two hundred more in the county prisons who should be in the penitentiary.

In the North Carolina Senate, on Friday, a memorial was presented from Chief Justice Pearson defending himself against charges of venality and corruption, but objection being made to the reading of the memorial, it was withdrawn.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Salt Works and Coal mine Railroad Company, held at Lebanon, Va., on the 9th inst., W. A. Stuart, Esq., of Saltville, was elected President. The Chief Engineer estimates the total cost of the road at $1,700,000.

The Norfolk Virginian has the following: "John Q. Hodges, mulatto, member of the House of Delegates of Virginia from Princess Anne county, but who makes this city his home, was on Wednesday night arrested for a breach of the peace, and, on being taken before the Mayor, was fined $10. Hodges is a desperate character, and has been frequently before the Mayor of this city for like offenses."

Some gentlemen of New York have signified their purpose to place in the room containing the vault in which repose the remains of Gen. Lee, at Washington College, a fine bust of the departed hero in bronze. In New Orleans, also, several citizens have purchased a splendid portrait of Lee and Jackson on horseback, painted by Julio, and have written to bespeak a place for it in the memorial room of the college.

An Arkansas applicant for a teacher's certificate conjugates the verb "to do" as follows: Imperfect—I have done it. Plural—Wenns done it, youns done it, theyuns done it. Perfect—I gone done it, you gone done it, he gone done it. Plural—Weuns gone done it; youns gone done it. Future—I guine done it, you guine done it, he guine done it. Plural—Weuns guine done it, youns guine done it, theyuns guine done it. Future perfect—I done guine done it, you done guine done it, he done guine done it. Plural—Weuns done guine done it, youns done guine done it, theyuns done guine done it.

The annual meeting of the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad Company was held in Alexandria, Va., on Wednesday last. The report of President Barbour shows that the total receipts for the year ending September 30th, 1870, to be $939,697 99, and the expenditures for the same time $580,063 34, leaving a net revenue of $359,676 65. During the year the aggregate number of passengers transported over the road was 185,604, and of freight 121,111 tons. It is stated that not a single passenger has been injured, or life lost, from the commencement of the running of the road—a period of twenty years.

The Republicans are very fond of showing how much they have reduced the taxes received into the Treasury; but they do not show us, for they cannot show us, any sensible reduction in the taxes their protective system forces us to pay into the pockets of the Eastern manufacturers.

Our present revenue system is a partial embargo on trade. It not only taxes many articles of foreign manufacture so heavily as to prevent importation, thereby reducing the revenue, but it is so levied as to prevent exportation, thereby paralyzing home production. Before the war we produced about one hundred million gallons of distilled spirits, and, if this was all consumed at home then, the increase of our population since, and the increased consumption of the home product resulting from the high tariff on imported spirits, ought to have increased the annual product now to one hundred and fifty millions. But with a distilling capacity of 203,000,000, the tax on spirits has reduced the total annual product to 72,425,258 gallons. If our laws embraced such tax regulations as to allow of exportation, the foreign demand for cheap spirits for use in the arts, &c., would raise the production of this article to 200 millions, thus aiding the revenue and at the same time creating a demand for grain by employing our surplus distilling capacity in meeting the demands of a large export trade.

The Foreign Situation.

At this writing we do not credit the rumor, which comes to us from London, that Paris has capitulated.

Whatever may have been the misfortunes and defeats of France in the struggle against the Prussians, the heroic manner in which the capital has held out in spite of all the disasters that have overtaken the country would seem to contradict such an unexpected breakdown. At the beginning of the war we all supposed that it would be terminated by one or two decisive battles. Nobody dreamed that it would last longer than a month or two, especially as the war of 1866 had been settled in so short a time. But although a million of men poured from Germany into France, although the French were outnumbered and outgeneraled at every point, although their whole standing army and with it all the arms of the nation fell into the hands of the Germans, it did not yield.

When the Emperor and McMAHON's army surrendered at Sedan, there were but few who did not suppose that the war had come to an end. But nearly three months have gone by since that fatal day and still France, undaunted by the countless legions that crush the fairest provinces under their iron heel, holds out against fearful odds, and refuses to yield an inch of her soil or sully her national honor by a single stain. The much-despised volunteers have even accomplished what the regular troops were unable to do: they have checked the course of the Prussian conqueror, and his chances to-day seem not as good as they were three months ago. And this result has been achieved under the most adverse circumstances. When the Imperial Government came to an end, and the people of Paris, which at all times has been the brain and the heart of France, chose a Committee of National Defense, the armies of France were either all prisoners of war or shut up by the Prussians in French fortresses. The new government had no army, no officers, no arms, no money, nor even a firmly-established position. It was not recognized as a government by any of the great powers of Europe, nor was it even recognized in all parts of France. A third of France was in the hands of the Prussians, a third refused to obey the republic, while the conquering Prussian army was hastening in forced marches to invest Paris, the last hope of France. But the men who were placed at the head of the government did not despair, in spite of all these immense difficulties. They called on the patriotism of the people to create a new army, they manufactured and bought arms for them, they filled Paris with provisions and improved its defenses in such a manner that the boasted German artillery have as yet not even ventured to attack them. They overcame treason at home by their energetic action, and, placed suddenly in power without previous insight into the management of the government, they created an army and put at the head of it officers who have been able to do more than all the military proteges of NAPOLEON.

However small their victories may have been, the fact that there was an army, that it was led by competent officers and could gain victories over the conquerers, has had a moral influence which it would be hard to overestimate. The French people, who were sick at heart from their constant defeats, have cheered up, and are rushing to arms, full of enthusiasm, and the cause of France is by no means as hopeless as it might be. It is in the hands of the French people; if they rise en masse and drive the invaders from their soil, as they did in 1793, the name of France will shine brighter than ever.

For these reasons, which have been more than borne out by the very graphic and thoroughly reliable letters of our own correspondent in Paris, we do not credit the fall of the French capital. Unless all the accounts that have reached us are false, or unless something has happened within the last few days which has not reached us, we shall wait for further particulars. According to the most recent advices, the Provisional Government was getting on very well, and we can conjecture no reason why it should suddenly collapse.

The President's Troubles.

When Gen. GRANT was a candidate for the Presidency, prior to his nomination he was very reticent, refused to commit himself to any party, or to talk about anything but horses and dogs, and Washington mansions. He held out his martial laurels and said to all parties, "Who bids for these?" He was determined to be a candidate, and the Republicans were obliged to nominate him to keep the Democrats from taking him up. When he went into office he declared that he would have no policy, but would consult the will of the people in all things. This was the first time that a President elect had ever entered office with the *naive* declaration that he had no political opinions, and would direct his course with a view solely to his own re-election.

It is easy to trace the effect of this avowal in all the subsequent career of the Administration. For the first time in our history we had a puppet at the head of affairs—a prize to any set who might get control of him—a President with no principles he was unwilling to surrender for a valuable consideration in real estate, movable property or good, current popularity. Of the latter the President at first thought he had enough. For a time he shunned the politicians and took up with men who had funds rather than with those who had followers. After a while, as his appetite for gifts grew less keen, the discovery that his popularity was waning rapidly, caused him to call in a few politicians. But, in his anxiety to secure a renomination, the President has not by any means lost sight of the main chance. He does not give up the bird in hand to catch one in the bush, but rather tries to kill both with one stone. We infer as much from his selecting SIMON CAMERON as the chief of his political staff—SIMON CAMERON, the Grand Almoner of the monopolists, whose dexterity in party management is not more notorious than his skill in making that management a source of private profit.

And now begins the grand struggle. The tariff reformers and the monopolists both want to get hold of our President, who has no policy of his own except as relates to his personal interests. The tariff reformers are the strongest, but the monopolists are the richest. "How happy could he be with either were t'other dear charmer away!" But it is not his cue to break with either just yet. That little mistake in GRATZ BROWN's case must be smoothed over, and some compromise must be arranged so that both factions can claim a share in the Presidential puppet, so that a re-election can be provided for by some concession to the will of the people on the tariff question, without seriously disturbing the precious relations that ought always to exist between our President and the gorged monopolies of the East. If any man can arrange this matter, SIMON can. The delicate negotiations which it will be his business to conduct this winter will be backed up by more Government patronage and a more magnificent lobby fund than was ever before brought to bear on the virtue of a few liberal Republicans. If any protectionist representing a Western district has a few brothers-in-law unprovided for, or a mortgage on his house, or a desire to buy an estate at Duluth, we advise him to go to Washington a tariff reformer and wait for something to turn up.

It may not cost much to put some of the Republican tariff reformers in a proper frame of mind to accept the mere shadow of reform for the sake of party harmony; but the people are getting their eyes open, and SIMON's expedient for tiding the Republican party over the rock which lies in its course will hardly be available in 1872, when the question will be submitted to the people.

The Musical Season.

THEODORE THOMAS has come and gone, and the series of concerts turned out brilliantly. In music, as in many other matters, it is something to get the best foot foremost. The evenings, except perhaps the first, were admirably arranged, the audiences crowded and appreciative and the impression all that could be desired. Thus the winter season opens with *eclat*. Our local societies have an impulse which may be easily improved, and we shall be disappointed if the coming Beethoven festival is not a success.

It is hardly worth specifying the noticeable items in the repertory of an orchestra which embraces almost everything from STRAUSS to BEETHOVEN and does nothing that it does not in perfection. The first concert was a little over-laden with classic music to suit the taste of a miscellaneous popular assemblage. But the second and third concerts were faultless. The overtures of "Euryanthe" and "Oberon," the gay music of AMBROSE THOMAS and some of the symphonies were the most palpable hits. Of course we had the old stand-bys, and plenty of pretty dance music, and a capital run of Schumelieding and Traeumereizing, touched off with that neat and gingerly effect which THEODORE THOMAS contrives to throw into his interpretations whether they embrace a tempest out of WAGNER or a whisper out of SCHUBERT. The trombone-playing of Herr LEETSCH was very good. But the feature of the concerts—over and above their well-known characteristic belongings—was the pianoforte performances of Fraulein MEHLIG.

She made but little impression Monday evening, and that little was, in an artistic sense, unfavorable. She excited a good deal of personal interest and favor; but it was of a sympathetic sort. It appeared on the threshold impossible for a solo player to do much in the presence and under the shadow of an orchestra, and this conjecture seemed to be borne out by Fraulein MEHLIG's first appearance. To sit down coolly before the key-board of a grand piano in the intervals of the grandest orchestration, with the glory of forty instruments imbedding itself into the very soul and subduing the zest, confidence and relish which are the foundations of good solo playing, is daring. But to undertake a nice interpretation of music that is all or nothing in the rendering, to undertake delicate shades and nice touches which can come only from a heart overflowing with inspiration, unchilled and self-possessed, to undertake CHOPIN, in short, with a roaring trombone, a piercing French horn and a damned kettle-drum rattling in the ears not only of the performer but of the audience, is at once a defiance of the God of Music, human nature and the masters. So we expected nothing of Fraulein MEHLIG under the circumstances, and, as we said, were not disappointed Monday evening. She appeared to be under a most obvious and inevitable cloud. She was embarrassed and frightened and played hard and dry, without originality or inspiration. Tuesday evening she opened with one of the best of LISZT's show pieces (the famous concerto, 1, in E flat) and people pricked their ears. It was not the thing we had the evening before at all. In spite of the orchestra, the Steinway trickled out like a chink of sunshine thrown upon a play of fountains; we mean the figure to be taken literally, it had no noise to it, but only *colored* the rest, and that with a warm and pleasant light which was captivating as far as it went. It merely did not go far enough. It was promising, however, and when she came on again, just after some of SCHUMANN's songkins, with an absolute solo (CHOPIN's scherzo in B minor), she carried the house by storm, got an encore, happily stuck to her CHOPIN, and went away in triumph. Last evening she followed up her victory with a lot more of the like and with equal effect. She is the best feminine interpreter of LISZT and CHOPIN in the world, and that is saying much. It is hard for a woman to understand, and just as hard for a woman to overcome, the mechanical difficulties and exactions of this the most whimsical and the most exasperating music known to the piano. LISZT is not so bad—is at least within the reach of fourteen fingers and the muscle of a prize-fighter—which this hearty German girl has. But CHOPIN—with passages as trying as LISZT and more intricate—with eccentric turns, windings and corrugations that twist themselves, like the devil's own snakes, into a melody and then out again, and now you see it and now you don't—with flashes of sentiment sometimes capricious and sometimes as simple as a ballad, but always poetical and sure to fool the unwary into a sudden maze from which extrication is next to impossible—with shades as light as KUCKEN's and as deep as SCHUBERT's; and sweeps and roulades as cold and professional as THALBERG's—CHOPIN is simply heavenly and diabolic, at once a glory, a delusion and a snare. What WALT WHITMAN would be to literature if he had TENNYSON's expression, CHOPIN is to the piano; a sort of weird Earl King, with a touch of sanity and plenty of civilization; the perfection and combination of two opposing schools, those of MENDELSSOHN and LISZT, whose best interpreter in this country used to be, perhaps still is, GUSTAV SATTER, with whom—with deference and some modification—we are disposed to place this ANNA MEHLIG. At all events, it can not be denied that she is a most delightful interpreter of this rarely interpreted music; that she conceives it and renders it with accuracy and power, if not with originality, which latter might have been wanting—if, indeed, it was wanting—because of the surroundings we have named. This, we venture to say, was the verdict of every competent judge in Weisiger Hall last evening and the evening before, and it will be the verdict of appreciative people wherever she goes.

All in all, the season in Louisville moves off bravely. Now let the PETERS, the PLATOS, the HASTS and the ZOELLERS do their duty. They could ask no better prospect.

A Timely Reminder.

There is a tradition among all nations that a standing army is inimical to the established liberties of the people; but until recently the tradition has had its force with us more from the record of historical precedents than from our own actual experience. Before the war our people hardly knew we had a standing army; it was kept in its legitimate sphere, guarding our frontiers and repelling Indian incursions, and it was the boast of the efficiently-trained officers who commanded it that the character and composition of the army of the United States was perfectly compatible with the utmost security of the rights and privileges of our citizens. It had been the custom with other peoples to watch their armies with jealous care to prevent encroachments of military power. With us the conditions were reversed; the people paid little attention to the army, but the army was sensitively jealous of any effort to draw it beyond the limitations of its own sphere of duty. With such a spirit pervading the military, the civil element had little to apprehend.

The pride of the old army could never have been humbled into a prostitution of its power to the accomplishment of petty ends and partisan purposes. And if it has since engaged in such ignoble work it is because it has fallen from its high estate, its spirit has been broken and its material has been alloyed. There are still many in the army belonging to the old *regime* who are quietly yet stoutly struggling against this degradation of their profession, and who view with avowed disfavor these calls upon them to assist in the invasion of the individual rights of their fellow-countrymen; and amid the general degeneracy it is refreshing to discover these particular instances of professional devotion and consistency. We recall one instance which is conspicuous not only because it rose above the rancor of grim-visaged war, but because it serves to point a moral to more recent acts occurring in these weak piping times of peace. When General BUELL marched his army into the capital of Tennessee he published an order to his soldiers, the following extract of which not only proved him to be a true soldier and a patriot, but contains sentiments that might be adopted to advantage by some of his successors and incorporated in the instructions given to those who are sent into our midst to look after our elections:

> The General does not deem it necessary, though the occasion is a fit one, to remind his troops of the rule of conduct they have hitherto observed, and are still to pursue. We are in arms not for the purpose of invading the rights of our fellow-countrymen anywhere, but to maintain the integrity of the Union and protect the Constitution under which its people have been prosperous and happy. We cannot, therefore, look with indifference on any conduct which is designed to give aid and comfort to those who are endeavoring to defeat these objects; but the action to be taken in such cases rests with certain authorized persons, and is not to be assumed by individual officers or soldiers. Peaceable citizens are not to be molested in their persons or property. Any wrongs to either are to be promptly corrected, and the offenders brought to punishment. To this end all persons are desired to make complaint to the immediate commander of officers and soldiers so offending, and if justice be not done promptly, then to the next commander, and so on until the wrong is redressed. If the necessities of the public service should require the use of private property for public purposes, fair compensation is to be allowed. No such appropriation of private property is to be made except by the authority of the highest commander present; and any other officer or soldier who shall presume to exercise such privilege shall be brought to trial. Soldiers are forbidden to enter the residences or grounds of citizens, on any plea, without authority.

American Sympathies.

We have received a note from one of our German citizens, in which he complains, with more feeling than justice, of the course pursued by the COURIER-JOURNAL toward the European combatants.

That our sympathies are with the beaten French is certainly no less true than that we think the war was waged by France in an aggressive and indefensible manner. It was begun in error, it has resulted in disaster, and it ought to come to an end. We always pity the weak and the distressed, and so we pity the French, wishing them a better fate than Count BISMARCK seems to have in store for them. This country owes much to France. The civilization of our epoch owes much, also. And now that France is down in the dust, the grateful impulse of a sympathetic people turns with a certain tenderness to the vanquished. The liberties, the independence, the glory of Germany are not involved. The Germans are safe. They invite no compassion. They need no encouragement. It is Paris, the center and the soul of modern art and letters, that is beleaguered; it is the freedom of the French people, perhaps the existence of France, that is at stake.

But, because we wish the Frenchman well does not imply that we wish the German ill. We have drunk too much German wine, have rhapsodized too often in German music, and are too deeply indebted to German culture to go back upon the country of HOCK, BACH and SCHILLER, the source of the SCHUMANNS, JOHANNESBERGERS and the GOETHES; the land of vintage, science and song. The truth is, we have earnestly striven to be just to both parties to the contest, for the sake of justice. Our duty, as a neutral, and our reciprocal obligation to France and Germany, pointed out to us in the beginning that middle course which generally dissatisfies everybody. The result is that we have pleased no one but the COURIER-JOURNAL, and that pleases us; for it would seem to prove that, after all, we must be about right.

Whenever we find that every one is abusing us, then we are sure we are doing our duty. It is only when one side pats us enthusiastically and says "Bully for that!" and "Give 'em a little more o' the same sort!" that we begin to doubt whether the rascals in the rear don't deserve looking after as much as the rogues in front.

☞ The New York World calls our attention to a copy of the New York Sun that doesn't contain a single sensation. The publisher lost heavily on *that* edition of his paper, you may be sure.

☞ Col. SUSAN B. ANTHONY is of the opinion that women should never marry. It would seem that all men concur in this opinion of the Colonel—so far, at least, as she himself is concerned.

☞ The Camden Democrat says "the Radical party smells to heaven." Yes, and the worst of it is the smell is about all of the party that will ever reach heaven.

☞ The Radical party may say with pride that during the late war it furnished an imperiled Union more Quartermasters than all other parties combined.

☞ "Protection," says a Pennsylvania paper, "is now the life of the nation." But this "life of the nation" will very soon be the death of the Radical party.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

☞ Sproule & Mandeville are selling good Star shirts at $2 50. Nos. 124 and 126 National Hotel buildings, corner Main and Fourth streets.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ If you want to purchase clothing that is really good, go to Sproule & Mandeville's, Nos. 124 and 126 Main street, corner of Fourth.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

A Question in Many Homes.

The fine times when we could live on the fat of the land have gone by, perhaps never to return. Of late, the question how to obtain the largest amount of wholesome, palatable nourishment at the lowest possible price, has been earnestly discussed in thousands of American homes. The introduction of Sea Moss Farine as a national food staple, solves that problem. From no other article under the sun can the same amount of delicious fare be obtained for the same cost. The custards, Charlottes, jellies, puddings, &c., made from it are "fit for Juno when she banquets;" and as a clarifier for refining cider and other fermented potables, it has no equal. The Sea Moss Farine Co., who own the patent for the article, have their central depot at 53 Park Place, New York, and within twelve months they have established a business of immense magnitude and importance.

☞ Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealty condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

☞ The A No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell a $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Southern Merchants,

look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks, and save the loss on packing boxes. The boxes, you will remember, are a dead loss, while you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again a liberal deduction will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price. Remember the place, D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

Fleecy Lined Hose and Gloves, for Ladies, Gents and Children,

in great variety, and at very low prices, at the Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. del d3

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, were he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

☞ Robt. P. Hare, of Cave City, Ky., is this day admitted as a partner in our business.

MOORE, UNDERWOOD & CO., Commission and flour merchants, 31 and 33 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

November 27, 1870. no28 d5

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

Merino and Wool Underwear,

for ladies, gents and children, in endless variety, and at very low prices, at the Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. del d3

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk, encased in them, may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented *India-Rubber Trunk Shield*, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

No More Baggage Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

If you want a trunk that you can

throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&w1y

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

DIED.

SHARRARD—In Henderson, Ky., on the 25th inst., of organic disease of the heart, A. J. SHARRARD, second son of Jas. S. Sharrard, of this city, in the 32d year of his age.

☞ Shelbyville and Paris papers please copy.

WATCH FREE—GIVEN GRATIS to every live man who will act as agent in a new, light and honorable business paying $30 a day sure. No gift enterprise. No humbug. No money wanted in advance. Address R. Monroe Kennedy & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. no23 d1m&w4

GENUINE FRENCH CORSETS.

MY own importation, at New York wholesale prices.

French Corsets at $1 00; retail price $1 25.
French Corsets at $1 75; retail price $3 00.
French Corsets at $3 50; retail price $5 00.
French Corsets at $5 00; retail price $8 00.

Ladies before purchasing will find it to their interest to call and examine the above-mentioned corsets at DORA SCHULTZ'S, No. 103 Fourth st. no8 d1w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

An Old Friend.

For many years the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counselors, ministers of the gospel, in short a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade, and calling have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. This

OLD FRIEND

has been tried and pronounced, on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment experienced by the afflicted when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body recommend it to the whole community as a RELIABLE FRIEND. no26 eod3&w1

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE only real and positive cure for diseases arising from indiscretion. Balsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded: only ten pills effect a cure. They are purely vegetable; cure in from two to four days. The medicines given by quacks are Balsam Copaiba and Mercury. The first can be smelled from the breath worse than bad whisky, and the Mercury ruins the system. And, again, no person who cares anything for his reputation wants to be seen going into the shops of the venders of these disgusting drugs with which the afflicted are gorged. Male packages, $2; female, $3. Sent by mail to any address. OWEN & SUTTON, Agents, 84 Market street. no27 SuTu&Thu3m

ETERNAL VIGILANCE!

Is the price of health as well as of liberty. Be on your guard against poisonous hair dyes.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

is the only one that has stood the test of chemical analysis. At the store of the proprietor, 6 Astor House, New York, may be seen the certificate of that able analytical chemist,

Professor Chilton,

testifying that it contains no harmful ingredient. On the other hand, in the Journal of Chemistry may be found the statement that there are upward of thirty poisonous hair dyes before the public. Choose the only safe and sure one.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. no15 deod&weowlm

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID

Published for the benefit of YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility, etc.; also a GUIDANCE for the nervous of both sexes, young and old; each work supplying the means of self-cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, N. Y. no26 eod1m&w4

ROSADALIS

Is a Specific in all cases of Chronic Skin Diseases. W. H. Jones, of Madison, Ga., writes: My mother, who has been sorely afflicted with some kind of eruption of the skin for twenty years, being unable a great portion of the time to use her hands, on account of their soreness, has been entirely cured by the use of only two bottles of your "Rosadalis," after the disease had obstinately refused to yield to the treatment of many of the most eminent physicians of this section, none of whom were ever able even to assign a name or cause to the disease. no26 eod2w

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER

Removes superfluous hair in FIVE MINUTES, without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $1 25.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

relieves most violent paroxysms in FIVE MINUTES, and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of only one preparation. 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all druggists. no22 deod3m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. jy31 eodly

THE CELEBRATED

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sept13 deodlyr

GETTING MARRIED.

Essays for Young Men, on Social Evils, and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. se19 deod3m

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

A stated communication of Clarke Lodge, No. 51, F. A. M., will be held this (Thursday) evening, Dec. 1, 1870, at 7 o'clock. Work in 3d degree. W. E. WOODRUFF, Sec'y.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between us, under the name and style of Dennis Long & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. The business will be carried on under the name of Dennis Long.

DENNIS LONG, SAM'L A. MILLER.

Louisville, Dec. 1, 1870. de1 d10

HENRY KNOEFEL

Has removed his BOOK STORE to No. 68 Market street, south side, between Second and Third, to the NEW BUILDING, a few doors above his old stand, where he keeps a full assortment of

ENGLISH & GERMAN School and Miscellaneous BOOKS,

Blank Books and Stationery, PICTURES, FRAMES and LOOKING-GLASSES, SHEET MUSIC AND INSTRUMENTS, Also the celebrated Kraushar Piano. de1 eod1m

Buckwheat Flour.

100 BBLS choice in store and for sale low by S. M. MURPHY & CO., 135 West Main street.

Kraut.

75 BBLS extra kraut just received and for sale by S. M. MURPHY & CO., 135 West Main street.

Cheese.

500 BXS Ohio factory and E. D. cheese in store and for sale by S. M. MURPHY & CO., 135 West Main street.

Fish.

50 HALF BBLS Labrador and Shore Herring; 30 " No. 2 large Mackerel; 150 bxs Bloaters and Herrings; 20 " Medium and Large Codfish; in store and for sale by S. M. MURPHY & CO., 135 West Main street.

Cove Oysters

300 CASES 1-lb. and 2 lb. cans just received and for sale by S. M. MURPHY & CO., 135 West Main street.

Kentucky State Lotteries.

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1870:

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 667.
42, 50, 43, 52, 49, 9, 71, 38, 65, 41, 34, 69, 70, 46.

KENTUCKY CLASS 668.
68, 70, 78, 46, 41, 42, 61, 57, 30, 9, 44, 63, 17.

Office No. 63 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

$1,000 PER WEEK!

CAN be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially, JAMES HOOD & CO., 636 Broadway, New York. no18 deod3m

J. H. COLSTON & CO., Stock, Bond, Loan, and Note BROKERS, No. 146 West Main st., between 4th & 5th, up stairs, LOUISVILLE, KY. no19 TuTh&Sa1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

I HAVE qualified as executrix of the estate of Jacob Laval, deceased. All creditors having claims against the estate will please present them, duly certified, to Messrs. Muir & Bijur, my attorneys. And all persons indebted to the said estate will please call and settle. MARTHA LAVAL.

Louisville, Nov. 30, 1870. de1 d10*

Opening of the Ruby Saloon.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he will open the above saloon, formerly known as the Black Crook, on Green street, between Third and Fourth, next door to the Opera House, on Thursday evening, Dec. 1st, where a fine assortment of the choicest Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, &c., will be constantly on hand. None but the best liquors will be sold. W. K. SALMON, formerly of John Hawkins', and City Hotel, New Orleans. no29 d6

Notice.

OFFICE LOU. & NASH. R. R. Co., Louisville, Nov. 29, 1870.

THE first mortgage bonds of this Company, due 1st January next, will be paid on presentation at my office. Interest from date of surrender to 1st January off. [no29 3w] W. RANNEY, Sec.

Buckwheat Flour.

100 BBLS choice Buckwheat Flour now arriving and for sale at lowest market rates. Will be in constant supply of this article during the season. T. L. JEFFERSON & BROS., no29 d6 Northwest cor. Main and First streets.

The Domestic Sewing-Machine.

AGENTS WANTED in every county in this State. The machine may be seen at No. 140 south side Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Louisville, Ky., where orders may be given. For terms of agencies address the subscriber, at Indianapolis, Ind. L. B. WALKER, General Agent for Kentucky and Indiana. no29 Tu,Th&Sa1m

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have qualified as administratrix of the estate of Louis Keller, deceased. As such I have authorized Mr. B. Schollian to wind up the business in my name. All persons having claims against the firm of Louis Keller are requested to present the same before December 20th to Mr. B. Schollian. Those indebted to the firm are also requested to make payment to Mr. S. during the said time.

LOUISA KELLER, Administratrix.

N.B. Being authorized, I will sell, below cost, up to December 20th, everything in the marble business of L. Keller, deceased, on Jefferson street, near Fifth, and what is left after said day will be sold at auction. B. SCHOLLIAN, no27 deod8 Cor. Sixteenth and Market streets.

Notice.

TO all persons interested in the Navigation of the Ohio River—In the construction of the bridge over the Ohio river at Parkersburg, which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is building, by authority of an act of Congress, it became necessary to obstruct one of the channel spans by false works, of which due notice was given.

This is to give notice that the said wide span, nearest the Virginia shore, has been completed with a clear water way of 40 feet above highest water known, and 225 feet between masonry, and that, after noon on Monday, the 14th of this month, the false works will have been removed from said span and placed in the next channel span, near the Ohio shore, which will be closed after that date.

All boats, rafts, and coal fleets are warned to make for the Virginia channel span after the 14th day of this month. JAMES L. RANDOLPH, Chief Engineer B & O. R. R.

Baltimore, Md., 10th November, 1870. no15 TuTh&Sa12

Louisville Chancery Court.

Susanna Anger vs. John McAtee. } No. 23,547.

THE creditors of John Donohue, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims against his estate before the undersigned, properly proven, on or before the 15th day of December, 1870. JOHN L. MARSHALL, Special Com'r. no27 d5

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 24, 1870.

THE fourth call of 10 per centum upon the capital stock of the Bank of America has been made and will be received by the undersigned, at the Western Financial Corporation, on and after the 1st day of December next. no27 dtDec1 CLINTON McCLARTY, Cashier.

Notice.

OFFICE OF MANUFACTURING AND FINANCIAL CO., LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19, 1870.

THE stockholders of this company are notified that a call of 10 per cent. on their stock subscription is hereby made, payable on or before the 1st day of December, 1870. By order of the Board. no21 dtDec1 HENRY DENT, Cashier.

Notice to Bird Dealers and Fanciers.

CHAS. REICHE & BRO., 55 Chatham street, New York, importers of birds and animals, are constantly receiving, per ocean steamer, fresh weekly importations of German canaries and other European singing birds, and are enabled to offer them for sale at lower prices than any other house in the city. Birds may be sent per express with perfect safety to any part of the United States. All orders attended to with promptness and care. no19 d6w

Important to Tobacco Planters and Dealers.

AT a recent meeting of the Louisville Tobacco Board of Trade the following action was taken:

Resolved, That the Inspectors of Tobacco, whenever they detect a "false packed" or "nested" hogshead, be requested to mark upon the head of such hogshead of tobacco the words "nested" and the owner's name.

Resolved, That the members of the Tobacco Board bind themselves not to bid upon any such hogshead so condemned by the Inspectors, to the end that the present rascally practice of "false packing" may be broken up, and that all honest planters and dealers may be encouraged and protected.

JAMES CLARK, Pres't. M. B. NASH, Sec'y. no13 d30

Tobacco Factories for Sale.

THE following Tobacco Stemmeries, situated as follows, with Cordsville, Davises Co., Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 400,000 pounds. Ashbysburg, Hopkins county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 300,000 pounds. Taylor's Landing, McLean county, Ky., tobacco-house capacity to handle 700,000 pounds. Livermore, McLean county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 600,000 pounds. Sacramento, McLean county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 150,000 pounds. Ceralvo, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 400,000 pounds. Hartford, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 800,000 pounds. Cromwell, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 250,000 pounds. Rochester, Butler county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 700,000 pounds. Raleigh, Saline county, Ill.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 250,000 pounds. Enterprise, Spencer county, Ind.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 700,000 pounds. Richland, Spencer county, Ind.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 400,000 pounds. All of the above stemmeries are located in the best producing tobacco sections, and are in complete order, having screws, tobacco sticks, and all other necessary conveniences for handling and hanging tobacco. Together with the offices, cooper-shops, stables, and lands thereto attached. All or any of the above will be sold below their value. For further particulars inquire of WM. S. FORD, Evansville, Ind., or R. H. ARKENBURGH, 33 Broad st., N. Y. oc10 d60

Removal.

THE office of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company has been removed to the large rooms, second story, on the southwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets. Entrance on Jefferson street. oc2 dtf L. T. THUSTIN, Sec'y.

Copper Whisky.

150 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 5 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, Bet. Second and Third. mh8 dtf

THE RICHMOND MAN'F'G CO

Now offer, to package buyers only, their

"QUAKER STYLES" OF RICHMOND PRINTS,

AT 188 Church Street, NEW YORK.

"QUAKER STYLES"

Are suitable for every lady, old or young. They are proper for all seasons. They never go out of fashion; For sale by leading jobbers through the West. RETAILERS and CONSUMERS should ASK FOR Richmond's "Quaker" Prints. au20 eod4m-2dp

ESTABLISHED IN LOUISVILLE, 1850.

WEBSTER'S GALLERY OF Photographic Art!

The most spacious, elegant, and complete gallery in the Southwest. Toilet rooms with every convenience for ladies and children. Specialties—First-class work of every description. Motto—"We strive to please." None but first-class workmen employed. E. B. WEBSTER, Proprietor, no24 ThSu&Tu6m 85 Fourth street.

NEW STYLES, REDUCED PRICES.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

For Parlors, Drawing rooms, Libraries, Churches, Sunday-schools, Lodges, &c.

The most popular and widely used of large musical instruments. Elegant as furniture; suitable for secular and sacred music; not requiring tuning, or liable to get out of order.

Fifty Styles, at $60, $85, $100, $125, $150, $160, $175, $200 to $2,000 each.

☞ The Mason & Hamlin Organs are the acknowledged Standards of Excellence among instruments of the class, having been awarded

75 MEDALS

or other highest premiums, for demonstrated superiority, in Europe and America, including the first-class medal at the

PARIS EXPOSITION.

NEARLY 1,000 MUSICIANS,

including a majority of the most eminent in America, and many in Europe, have given written opinions that they

Excel All Others.

(See Testimonial Circular, sent free.)

New Styles and Reduced Prices this month. An Illustrated Catalogue with elegant illustrations from photographs and full information, sent free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 596 Broadway, New York, or 154 Tremont street, Boston. no29 deod6m&w6m

A SPLENDID SUBURBAN RESIDENCE & LAND AT AUCTION!

Will be Sold all Together or in Lots.

TERMS MADE TO SUIT THE TIMES.

I WILL offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, 3d December, at 2 o'clock p. m., the "Glenwood" property, opposite the Fair Grounds, south side of the Shelby pike, 1½ miles from the city limits. This property having been described with a diagram heretofore, a description now is deemed unnecessary. 'Tis enough to say that no finer or more beautiful property surrounds the city of Louisville. It consists of 25¼ acres of the best land in Jefferson county, highly improved and embellished. The improvements are a fine brick dwelling, barn and stabling, gardener's-house, ice-house, spring-house, shedding, poultry-house, cisterns, ice-pond, &c. Every description of fruit in variety is upon the place, and all that a resident could possibly desire either as to conveniences or tasteful decorations have been supplied.

The property will be sold altogether, or in parcels to suit. Terms made known on the day of sale.

☞ A train of cars, especially for this sale, will leave the Frankfort depot exactly at 2 o'clock, p. m., and those desiring the property are invited to a free passage to the spot. JOHN THATCHER. S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer. no25 dts

C. J. FELL & BRO. (Established 1766.)

No. 120 South Front st., Philadelphia. No. 30 South Calvert st., Baltimore. Corner Michigan av. and South Water st., Chicago.

BELIEVING the first first-class trade of this country will support the manufacture of a higher grade of SPICES than have heretofore been found outside of European markets, we have perfected arrangements for giving such goods to the public. We shall keep constantly in stock selections from the choicest goods in our line to be found in any foreign market, which, when ground, shall be ABSOLUTELY PURE. ja24 d1aw3m&seid1aw3m

MEDICINES.

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS.

This truly Valuable Medicine has won its way into every household in the nation, and is confidently recommended for the cure of

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, AND EVERY FORM OF INDIGESTION, CHILLS, FEVERS,

and all diseases arising from Torpid Liver.

For CONSUMPTION and CHRONIC COUGHS, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, and DEBILITY from any diseases, it is a safe, agreeable, and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial.

The purest and best Bourbon Whisky is combined with materials in this article which form the MOST EFFECTIVE TONIC KNOWN.

ALSO WALKER'S PURE HOLLAND SCHNAPPS AN INVIGORATING CORDIAL. THE BEST DIURETIC KNOWN.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,

Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers, General Wholesale Agents, 25 Main street, between First and Second, Louisville, Kentucky.



$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 395 Main St. Buffalo, N.Y.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of blind, itching, or bleeding piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years' standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by all druggists. Price $1.

COUGH no MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, hoarseness, asthma and consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists in large bottles. Price $1. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great blood purifier and delicious drink, Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

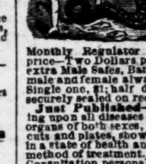
Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the whites (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for female irregularities, and it may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price $1. Or sent by mail on receipt of $1 25.

Address 619 State St., Chicago, Ill. jy23 SaTu&Th&wly

MEDICAL.

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1850, Chartered 1861



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes. A speedy and permanent cure guaranteed in every case undertaken, and in half the cost and time of any other system of treatment. All medicines furnished, thus shielding the patient from exorbitant and extravagant charges for medicines. Also, agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills, price Two Dollars per box. A fine assortment of extra Male Safes, Bandages, Trusses and Braces for male and female always on hand. Price of Safes—Single one, $1; half dozen, $5; or $8 per dozen; sent securely sealed on receipt of price, with directions.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 20 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7½ to 9½ at night. Sundays from 2 to 4 P. M. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. au7

Western Medical Institute.

THE unfortunate and affected man or woman speedily cured of any disease at the old Western Medical Institute, 137 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, O. No charge until cured. Young men restored to manly vigor by our new and only remedy. All needing aid of a private or delicate nature should call or send stamp for confidential circular before noticing advertised quacks, their books and humbug medicines. The Museum of this Institute exhibits all parts of the Human body in health and disease. Patients boarded. Monthly remedy by mail $5. oc15 deod&wly

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething. PRICE 25 CENTS

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. PRICE 25 CENTS

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

DOCTOR WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles St.,

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Chronic Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your private trouble. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, sent by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All that the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases. GONORRHŒA cured in from two to five days. SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time. SPERMATORRHŒA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know the many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE Diseases treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, $1 each—5 for $3.

Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. ja20 dtf

LADIES, ATTENTION!

JUST received a new stock of

Embroidered Edgings and Insertion;
Lace and Puffed Illusion Chemisettes;
Black Crape Collars and Cuffs;
Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1;

Also, to close out at cost price, a lot of Embroidered Table Covers;

AT CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS' Cheap Lace Store oc30 103½ FOURTH STREET.

GLUE! GLUE!

THE best No. 1 Glue, which I guarantee as such, is manufactured and offered for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest market price. JOSEPH SCHWAB, oc24 d3m Between Beargrass Creek & Reservoir.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

1ST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 50 cents per square for each insertion the second week, and 25 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $12; two months, $20; three months, $25; every other day one month, $10; two months, $15; three months, $20.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 15 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Medical, "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 30 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	ARRIVES. Ni't	CLOSES. Day.	CLOSES. Ni't
Cin. & Eastern	5:30 A.M. 12:30 5:30 P.M.	10:30	3:15	10:00 12:00
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	12:30	1:00	12:00 9:15
St. Louis	8:00	9:30	1:00	12:00
Memphis, Clr'ksville & New Orleans			7:00 A.M. 1:00 P.M.	
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.	7:00 A.M. 7:00 A.M. 2:00	10:30 10:30	7:30 A.M. 5:00 P.M.	12:00
Lebanon & Richmond Branch Railroad	3:30			12:00
Bardstown Br'ch	9:00		2:00	
Lexington and Frankfort	11:20	7:00	2:00	12:00 12:00
L. & F. Way Mails				
Cincinnati Mail Boats	6:30		9:00	
Evansville Mail Boat (leaves daily except Sundays)	6:30		3:30	
New Albany	3:30	9:30	1:00	12:00
Jeffersonville	7:00 A.M. 1:00		1:00	12:00
North Vernon Way Mails	1:00			12:00
Shelbyville	11:20	7:00	2:00	12:00
Taylorsville Stage (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:30			12:00
Mt. Washington Stage (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:00			12:00
Shawneetown Stage (Leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.)				12:00

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville —AND— MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows: [Nov. 20, 1870.]

Leave. Arrive.
9:00 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail. 10:50 P. M.
6:45 P. M. Memphis, N O. & Mobile Express 8:00 A. M.
12:30 A. M. Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail. 1:40 P. M.
12:30 A. M. Richmond & Livingston Ex. Mail. 2:10 P. M.
3:30 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation... 8:35 A. M.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 5:00 A. M. and 1:20 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 6:10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 7:50 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 9:00 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ Sleeping car on 12:30 A. M. train will be in depot and opened to passengers at 9 P. M.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, &c., Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway. no20 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville and Cincinnati SHORT-LINE R. R.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday	3:10 a m	10:05 p m
Cincinnati Fast Line	5:30 a m	6:50 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:55 p m	12:05 p m
Cin. Night Express, ex Saturday	11:10 p m	5:24 a m
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	5:55 a m	8:40 p m
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	3:55 p m	10:35 a m
Lagrange Accomm'n, except Sunday	5:25 p m	9:05 a m

Sleeping Cars on 11:10 P. M. Bound-trip tickets to Cincinnati at reduced rates. By applying at company's offices, Third and Main streets, Louisville, Galt House, and Willard Hotel, or Depot, corner of Brook and Jefferson streets, telegrams to secure sleeping-car berths to Eastern cities will be sent free. no20 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE North, East, and West, VIA THE Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line J., M. & I. R. R.

FOUR trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

3:35 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday. Pullman's Palace cars through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan-Handle.

2:20 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis, in Pullman's Palace cars; to Chicago in splendid day and sleeping cars; and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change, in Wagner's drawing-room day and sleeping cars.

11:20 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs free.

NOTICE—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot at 2:20 P. M.

Tickets for sale and sleeping cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third sts., and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street. HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. November 20, 1870.

THE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILWAY

IS now running its trains direct to and from Louisville over the Ohio river bridge. By this arrangement passengers avoid the tedious omnibus transfer heretofore experienced.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED

Leaving Bridge Depot at............8:15 A. M.
Arrive at............................9:00 P. M.

Tickets for all points on this line can be procured at their office at the Bridge Depot. M. SLOAT, Gen'l Sup't.

S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A.

Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R.

ON and after Monday, Aug. 29, 1870, the passenger and freight train will run as follows: Leave Leitchfield daily (except Sunday) at [illegible] m.; arrive at Elizabethtown at 10 [illegible] m. Leave Elizabethtown at 1 p. m.; arrive at Leitchfield [illegible]. GEO. MACLEOD, Chief Engineer. T. H. WIGGLESWORTH, Ass't Engineer. [illegible]

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, Fourth st., bet. Main and Sycamore, Cincinnati, O. J. J. McGRATH (formerly of Louisville Hotel), Propr. no9 d3m

JOHN T. SHIRLEY, Late of Memphis. J. M. S. McCORKLE, of Louisville.

NATIONAL HOTEL, Corner Fourth & Main sts., Louisville, Ky.

HAVING engaged the services of Mr. Charles B. Galloway, late of the Peabody House, Memphis, as a manager in our hotel, we are able to offer our friends and the traveling public the best accommodations. no2 dlm SHIRLEY & McCORKLE.

St. Charles Hotel.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The undersigned having effected a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for the term of ten years, are now engaged in thoroughly renovating and refurnishing the house for occupation on or about the 20th proximo. It is our purpose to make the St. Charles THE hotel of the South, and no expense will be spared or attention omitted to secure this object.

R. E. RIVERS, HENRY B. FOLEY, FITZ LONSDALE.

New Orleans, Oct. 1870. oc21 dtf

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U.S. HOTEL, Louisville, Ky., BURTON & STOCKTON........PROPRIETORS. This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED. oc17 dtf

C. C. WILLARD, EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C. oc9 d1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts. ja9 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 169 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 31 and 33 [illegible] st., bet. Main and river. FERRIN & DOERR, Prop's

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

DENTISTRY.

J. P. CANINE, DENTIST,

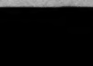


And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth. No. 176 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja12 dtf

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.



An assortment of good second-hand pianos for sale or rent very cheap. We rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se5 d1

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

MOTON is down again with rheumatism.

MR. DR. MARY WALKER has a new overcoat.

MCLEAN BUCHANAN is "rendering" Rip Van Winkle.

REVELS has bought a Mississippi plantation of 1,100 acres.

THE Bos. Po. persists in bad jokes from the N. Y. Com. Adv.

MOTTO for the protectionists—"All's well that ends Wells."

THE nearest the Parisians can now come to mutton is a little raw weather.

A CHICAGO paper says Revels "bows on a level with his knees and blushes slightly."

MRS. LUELLA GROSS has just died in Maine, after having used tobacco nearly a hundred years.

GENERAL HOOKER wants to fight Canada, and is quite as anxious as the other general hooker.

MUSCATINE beggars wax indignant when hot coffee, beef steak and hot rolls don't come on promptly.

A LIBRARY has been established in the Chicago jail by one Miss Gilbert, an "unfaltering believer in reform."

THAT the ends of agriculture may be subserved it is now proposed to consolidate The Tribune with the Cornhill Magazine.

ONE of the Philadelphia papers is out with an article on journalism. The joke is particularly good, coming from a city that never had a newspaper.

THE red-shirted hero of Gravelotte now writes "in the first person singular," and "defies with cheerful confidence the inventive genius of liars and the hardihood of malice."

THE New York Herald has been getting up some census tables. They are all correct except that several cities of more than a hundred thousand inhabitants are not represented.

THE naturalists are just now excited over the conundrum, "Was the cockroach known to the ancients?" It is generally believed among newspaper men that he existed in a paste age.

TWO Chicago policemen clubbed a notorious thief to the extent that his photograph didn't look like him. As it was the only time the rascal had not taken well they might have been more considerate.

ONE Samuel Barnard is round buying farms in Illinois. He gets a farm on credit; then he makes out he has lost $200 and can't get back home; then he mortgages the farm to the man of whom he bought it; and then he vamoses with the money raised on the mortgage.

SOME boys at Fort Dodge, Iowa, played European war. The "Prussians" burned a haystack, behind which the "French" had taken refuge, and dislodged them. The owner of the haystack says he doesn't know much about this war business, but he'd like to see the man that pays for his fodder.—[Bos. Po.

CASTLE ROCK, Jay Cooke's proposed Oregon country-seat, "stands like a colossal pyramid, almost without slope, 200 feet high, on a base with a diameter apparently less than its altitude. The summit is quite accessible by balloons, and there is a family, consisting of a man and a dog, living within forty miles of it."

A FINE old Illinois gentleman in the calaboose at Cairo brought about his release by making his cell vocal night and day with hymns and declaring he had preached the gospel forty years. Half an hour after his release he was laying about him in a levee saloon swearing that he was "half hoss and half alligator, and that he could outrun, throw down and whip any man of his age and inches in the State of Ealinoy."

A DIPLOMATIC DAZZLER.

The Greatest Nuptial Event Since the Diamond Wedding—Senor Lopez Roberts Married to Miss Angelita Terry.

"HOW THEY LOOKED."

[From the New York Sun, 29th.]

Since the "Diamond Wedding," in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in 1859, when the Cuban millionaire Oviedo was married by the late Archbishop Hughes to Miss Bartlett, no bridal has so deeply agitated our fashionable world as the brilliant spectacle witnessed last evening in St. Stephen's on Twenty-eighth street. It was the occasion of the long-talked-of nuptials of Senor Don M. Lopez Roberts, the Spanish Minister, and Miss Angelita Terry.

Of Senor Roberts nothing need be said further than that he is regarded as the sharpest diplomat in Washington, and carries General Grant, Secretary Fish, and the entire Administration in his pocket.

MISS TERRY

is well known in upper tendom as a belle of rare accomplishments. She was born in Cienfuegos in 1846. Her father, Don Antonio Terry, who is dead, and her mother, Dona Louisa Yeadi, emigrated to Cuba from the Republic of Venezuela during the struggle between Spain and the present South American colonies. Her uncle, Mr. Thomas Terry, who arrived from Cuba last week, is one of the wealthiest men of the island, his fortune being estimated at about fifteen millions of dollars. Owing to the recent death of a daughter, Mr. Thomas Terry was unable to attend the wedding and give away the bride. Though born in Cuba, Miss Terry resided from infancy in the capital of France, where she was educated. She left the latter city after the death of her father a few years ago, and has ever since then lived in New York with her widowed mother. Miss Terry speaks Spanish, French and English fluently. She is very highly esteemed in fashionable circles, and no better evidence of her popularity can be adduced than the fact that her

BRIDAL GIFTS

from American friends alone are valued at over $40,000.

At precisely twelve minutes to 8 p. m. the bridal party arrived. They paused for a few moments at the door, in order to afford the bride an opportunity to arrange the long train of her dress. During this short interval the organ pealed forth the sweet strains of Batiste's offertorio, which was played by the special request of Miss Terry. When everything had been made ready, and at the signal from the master of ceremonies, the six gentlemen ushers moved down the center aisle in double file followed by Senor Roberts and Mrs. Terry,

MR. PONVERT AND THE BRIDE,

and the rest of the bridal party. There were no bridesmaids. Senor Roberts was attired in a full modern court costume, and wore a broad red silk sash across his bosom, from which depended three large gold medals, the insignia of the orders to which he belongs. Senor Roberts is nearly forty-five years of age. He has more the appearance of an American than of a Spaniard. He is of middle height, well-proportioned, and walks with dignity and ease. He has a florid complexion, regular features, a blue-gray eye, black hair and moustache. He wears no whiskers. He has a very large forehead, and is slightly bald. The bride, reclining on the arm of her uncle, Mr. Ponvert, was, of course, the observed of all observers. She walked up to the altar with admirable grace and self-possession. She is a

BEAUTIFUL BRUNETTE,

tall, and graceful in her movements. That she appreciated the embarrassing position in which she was placed was plainly indicated by the flush on her cheek. She wore a long white gros grain train, with flounces of the same material. An exquisite point lace vail of singular beauty and irregular design, looped with orange flowers, descended from her head to the extremity of the train of her dress. She wore large diamond ear drops and a rare pearl necklace.

In the march to the altar the spectators were so curious to gaze on the bride that for a time they forgot that they were in a house of worship, and

STOOD ON TIP TOE

on the benches to obtain a better view than they could have secured had they remained in their proper places. Arrived within the chancel, the bride and bridegroom were received by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, on each side of whom was an acolyte. Senor Roberts was directed to stand to the left of the priest, and the bride to the right of the same. On the left of the bride was Senor Ponvert, her uncle. The rest of the bridal party remained standing within the chancel, at some distance from the altar.

When the bride and bridegroom reached the altar the organ ceased its pealings, and all was silence. Although the number of people at that moment in the spacious edifice could not have been less than three thousand, the silence was perfect. Dr. McGlynn, having delivered a short address, proceeded to perform

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY

according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. In a few minutes the minister of God concluded his labors. Senor Roberts then descended with his wife on his arm, and walked back through the center aisle at a rapid gait, followed by his friends. In fifteen minutes more the last spectator of one of the most brilliant weddings that was ever solemnized in New York had departed. The bridal reception at Mrs. Ponvert's residence, 15 West Thirty-first street, was a dazzle, lasting until a late hour.

Senor Roberts and wife start on their bridal tour this morning.

☞ Gen. Moltke, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, has sent directions for his house to be put in readiness, as he expects to be at home in four weeks at the latest. Other high military officials have sent similar messages.

THE MODE.

December Fashions as Seen from a New York Standpoint, with Something About the Academy of Design and the French Fair.

CHRISTMAS PREPARATIONS.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

There has been little of fashionable interest to chronicle since my last letter. The theaters and the concert rooms have echoed to nothing of importance since the departure of Nilsson and Seebach, and only the annual fairs, the opening of the Academy of Design and the family festivities incident to Thanksgiving have occurred to break up the monotony which characterizes even city life, when its activities cease to be events and become part of the ordinary routine.

THE OPENING OF THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

This is an incident which is always looked forward to with a certain amount of expectation, less from the importance which attaches to the pictures than the people which the "opening" brings together. It is less an exhibition than a reunion of Art, Literature and Journalism, with the fashionable elements thrown in, in sufficient quantities to give it light and color. Formerly the first night was brilliant as a grand opera night, with rustle of silk, the soft shimmer of lace and flash of jewels. Now the toilettes are much quieter, and more convenient, as well as better adapted to the crowded, exposed rooms. What is called "full" dress is hardly seen, bonnets are rarely dispensed with, and handsome walking costumes have taken the place of trailing satins and lace shawls. Among the pretty toilettes worn on the occasion was one of chocolate brown silk, cashmere and velvet. The skirt was of gros grain, with a wide plaited flounce; the upper skirt of cashmere, very long, and trimmed with a broad band of velvet and wide, knotted fringe. The jacket was of velvet, and was trimmed with a band of gros grain bordered with fringe. The Charlotte Corday bonnet was of velvet to match, and the only relief in color was obtained from the lining of the small irregular brim, which was of pale, salmon-colored satin. The gloves and a single ostrich plume, all of the salmon tint, to match. The plume formed an aigrette at the side, and sprung from a cluster of brown ostrich tips, which, together with a twist of gros grain ribbon round the crown and long loops and ends at the back, constituted the sole trimming of a very stylish bonnet.

Another costume worthy of mention was of black velvet, trimmed with heavy feathered out ruchings of thick black silk. A vest and cuffs of blue gros grain were trimmed on the basque and outlined by the ruchings, and a blue ostrich tip of the same shade relieved the otherwise somber character of the black velvet toque. A diamond cross, conspicuous as the sole ornament of the wearer, was said to have cost $10,000.

THE FRENCH FAIR.

The fairs of the season have been larger and much more important than usual, but none of them have possessed the universal interest or drawn the fashionable crowds that have rendered the French fair such a pronounced success. The armory of the 71st regiment was obtained for the purpose, and beautifully decorated with flowers, evergreens, transparencies, and French and American flags. The stalls were most of them presided over by French ladies, and the costumes, the exclamations, and the chatter of voluble saleswomen might easily have made one believe oneself in Paris.

There were exceptions, however, to the French rule, and one of them was a central stall arranged as a floral grotto, and presided over by Mrs. Dr. Doremus, of Sanitary Fair fame, assisted on two nights by Mrs. Scott Siddons, and on one occasion by Nilsson, the attraction of whose presence added largely to the receipts.

Mrs. Scott Siddons is a rather handsome brunette, but not at all the beautiful woman the newspapers have given her the credit of being. She was dressed in black silk, with high white muslin tunic, and wide pink sash. Two little boys queried the identity of Mrs. Scott Siddons, on account of her dark hair, as they had seen her as a blonde upon the stage. To satisfy their doubts, they expressed them while buying a bouquet, to the subject of them. "Oh! yes," said she, "I am Mrs. Scott Siddons. Ask Mrs. Doremus; she can tell you." "Well, I don't know," replied Young America, dubiously scratching its head, "perhaps she's in the sell!"

There was more than the usual number of cushions, pen wipers, fancy baskets and card-receivers, besides some very rich and valuable articles of costume and furniture, at this fair, but, after the grotto, the next most attractive object was a most lovely doll-bride and her complete trousseau. This was the work of a young married lady, who copied it from her own, and added to it a French maid in cap and muslin apron, and a toilet bureau, elegantly draped and furnished with all toilet appurtenances, including hair pins in miniature, tiny puff-box and rouge casket.

The bride was dressed in white satin trimmed with lace, vail and wreath of orange blossoms. Her wardrobe included complete sets of exquisitely-made underclothing, a dozen pairs of fine hose, six pairs of walking-boots, six pairs of satin boots and slippers, a riding-habit of myrtle-green cloth, whip, gauntlets and hat, a white opera cloak, an India shawl, a traveling shawl folded and strapped, eight elegant dresses and costumes, including a rich black silk, a gray poplin street-dress, trimmed with velvet and fringe, a blue silk, trimmed with black and white lace, a pink with a black lace overdress, a mauve with a white lace overdress, and a maize color, ornamented with tulle puffings and black velvet. There were hats or bonnets to match every costume, lace handkerchiefs and handkerchiefs trimmed with lace, a minute watch with opera chain, a locket, cross, bracelet, eye glass and opera-glass, and three complete sets of jewelry. Add to this a carriage with coachman, footman, and a very handsome pair of horses, a Saratoga trunk of very imposing dimensions for so diminutive an owner, and you will confess that the bride's establishment was very complete. The value of the entire concern, of which I have failed to enumerate velvet cloak and many other articles, was laid at $400, and the shares at $1 were all sold within the first three days.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

The importations for the holiday season have been very large this year, and the articles are—many of them—very luxurious and very costly. One of the largest importing houses has arranged its new building, which was formerly a church, upon the plan of the Paris Exposition—that is to say, the entire establishment is upon the ground floor, and is divided into departments, each containing a special class of goods, which are open in their magnificent cases for inspection. The experiment is considered a great success, and certainly nothing could be better devised to tempt purchasers.

One of the largest and most important departments is that devoted to bridal gifts, which are principally of silver, and are put up in cases of morocco, satin lined, or velvet (which largely increases their cost), ready for presentation. Nothing could impress one more deeply with the absurdity of the custom, as it at present exists, than the display of those Grundonian testimonials.

Of course, they all belong to the same class, for few persons wish to purchase a whole set of anything, so they buy enlarged pap-spoons, and sugar-spoons, and butter-ladles, and fish-knives, and nameless objects which no one knows the use of, and which are not available for any ordinary purpose, and the young couple smile, and are delighted, but discover, upon inspection, that they have everything to purchase which they will require for daily use.

The diamond department is very attractive. There are persons, the clerks say, so infatuated with the sight that they stay all day, fascinated, and come again the next; and, strange to say, they are not women, but men. Diamonds, it is said, have a peculiar fascination for the successful American. He buys them for himself; he loads down his wife with them; he likes them as an investment. The demand for diamonds is constantly so great that recent discoveries of diamond fields do not prevent the price from constantly advancing. There is always a greater demand for large, high-priced diamonds than can be met.

Among the articles on exhibition was a complete set of diamonds, including necklace, breastpin, earrings and tiara, worth $40,000. A single locket was valued at $11,000, and a bow-knot of diamonds, with an immense pearl in the center, $13,000. There were solitaire diamond rings from $150 to $10,000 each; and solitaire diamond earrings from $350 to $5,000 the pair. One large, perfect sapphire, of intense color, was set with diamonds as a breastpin, and is said to be the most perfect stone of its kind in this country, and perhaps in Europe. It is valued at $45,000.

There is a lack of what are called *articles de Paris*, but they are hardly missed at present in the beautiful Vienna work and English wood work, the latter of which owes nearly all its beauty to its fine graining and high finish. There are perfectly plain dressing cases of English wood, fitted with all necessary toilet appliances, which bring $350 in gold. Their value lies in the thorough excellence of every article contained in them, and the entire absence of decoration is, to the refined taste of those who purchase them, one of their chief recommendations.

There are simple boxes containing sets of ivory brushes and combs, which cost $80, and toilet "crystals" for gentlemen, fitted up with small cut decanters and wine-glasses, for $350. Larger cases of the same kind are double the price. There was an English escritoire for a gentleman, the fitting up of which was wholly of malachite, and another with gold fittings richly jewelled with turquoise and garnets.

A feature of the Vienna work, which mainly consists of fancy articles, in gilt, for desk and toilet use, is the mounting, which is of onyx or other stones, as fine as those which are put into a lady's ring.

Fine bronzes and clocks, which are principally of Parisian workmanship, are advancing in price, and will do so much more if peace is not soon declared. The finest clocks are ancient in form, but exquisitely enameled, with all the delicacy and perfection bestowed upon a set of jewels or a lady's watch. Bronze clocks are quite out of date. The price of these clocks is from $250 to $500, in gold. In houses of this description paper money has never been acknowledged. All the goods are bought and sold "in gold."

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

A pleasant bustle and bright activity reign now throughout New York city, and will until after the advent of the new year. Almost every one is preparing something for the holidays. The toy and confectionery stores are beginning to display their choicest wares; figures of Santa Claus, covered with snow, appear in the windows; loads of evergreens mingle with the truck carts and find their way to the underground receptacles of the great market, to blossom out shortly in wreaths and gorgeous Christmas trees. Thank heaven for Christmas! The divinely human influence that comes every year to teach us how much better it is to give than to receive, to love than to hate, to forgive than to resent, to work than to pray.

Even the fashionable entertainments at this season are more enjoyable than any other time, because they have a purpose, a significance, which redeems them from emptiness, and imparts to them what fashionable entertainments always lack, a human interest. It is a disgrace to women that society has not yet got beyond the senseless jam called a "party." The crowding of two or three hundred people together in the space adapted to fifty, without object, except to stare at and trample upon each other, is a social enormity which American women ought to have sense and taste enough to discard at once and forever, substituting some other social assembly which will allow of individual intercourse and real social enjoyment.

Some very beautiful dresses have just been completed for Christmas gatherings, which I will mention:

One was of rich Nile green *poult de soie*, trimmed with narrow black silk flounces, picked out above a wide green plaiting. Black silk round pannier, green sash, low bodice, with black silk bretelles. A second was of striped velvet, and gros grain, pink and white, with an apron of pink velvet, covered with a charming design in white silk embroidery. Across the bottom of the apron and round the edge of the pannier was a flounce of lovely point de Venice, and the same costly lace, supported by a velvet band, outlined the neck and ornamented the loose but not flowing sleeves.

A light-blue silk dress was almost covered with white silk embroidery. The trimming otherwise was of white knotted silk fringe.

A very striking dress was of pale salmon-colored silk, very thick and rich, with a trimming of chocolate-brown velvet and white point lace.

A white *poult de soie* was trimmed with flame-colored velvet, and narrow white satin folds stitched under the edge of the velvet.

Irish poplins are very fashionable this season, and a handsome blue one made recently attracted a great deal of attention, from its rich trimming of white Irish lace and black velvet.

THE PLAID OF THE MARQUIS OF LORN.

The most fashionable thing in poplins, however, at the present moment, is the clan tartan of the Marquis of Lorn, the prospective husband of the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria. To the *trousseau* of the Princess will be added six magnificent costumes of the Argyle-Campbell clan pattern, and all the young ladies in England and America are anxious to share her good fortune; at least so far as in possessing a dress of the same tartan. The plaid is very handsome. It consists of white twilled silk bars upon a blue, green, and black ground, and will be becoming to both blondes and brunettes. It should be trimmed with broad black velvet.

WHERE THE FUTURE FASHIONS ARE TO COME FROM.

This is at present a problem. I think really that New York, with its activity, enterprise and boldness in originating ideas, will exercise a very considerable influence upon the future of dress and fashions; but at present it has not the organized art and taste necessary to render it a leader like Paris.

This may be said, however, of almost any of the great European cities. Berlin probably came the nearest to rivalry with Paris, but the genius of the people is less in accordance with our own than that of the French, and the slow, phlegmatic German movement would soon find itself outstripped by the inspirations of its own children informed by the energy and quick intelligence of a new world. As yet we have hardly begun to feel the loss of Parisian resources. Most of the fall and some of the winter supplies had been received before the doors were closed against foreign invasion. There is hope in many quarters that peace will be proclaimed in time to prevent further crippling of French resources, but if it should not, then we shall see what we shall see. The retail trade of the city, especially the luxurious portion of it, which usually finds its supplies abroad, has been greatly benefited by the war. Millinery and dress-making houses are flourishing, and a stimulus has been given to high class business which will encourage increased activity for the coming season.

WHAT-NOTS.

The long opera chain, with tasseled pendant, is the most fashionable watch chain for ladies. Onyx rings are the latest style for gentlemen. The "dog collar" is the newest thing in necklaces. It is composed of gold links, is broad, and costs $250. The heavy chain necklaces, which also form bracelets, can be obtained for $150. Necklaces composed of several strands of pearls are considered very *recherche*. Cameos are coming into vogue again. White lace fans for brides, with pearl sticks, cost $200 each. French kid gloves are becoming so scarce and high that ladies are wearing them "cleaned" who never would do so before. The consequence is the glove-cleaners are driving a flourishing trade.

JENNIE JUNE.

A DISASTROUS BLUNDER.

Grant Breaks Up the "Cordial Relations" of Russia and the United States.

SECRET OF BUTLER'S VISIT.

[World's Washington Special.]

The reporter of a local paper happened to ask the President his views on the Eastern situation, and what his probable official action would be. The President replied that he would take no action at all, but that he intended to live up to the Monroe doctrine, and would interfere by neither word nor deed in the affairs of any foreign country. This statement was thereupon published, and was copied in the newspapers all over the country. Mr Catacazy immediately sent a long dispatch to the Russian Premier announcing the strict neutrality of the United States Government, the effect of which was that Russia assumed a firmer tone in the exposition of her views and attitude on the questions involved in the treaty of 1856, and continued her preparations for war with redoubled vigor. A contradiction, however, followed close upon the heels of this declaration of "neutrality," in the statement, which Mr. Catacazy took particular pains to verify, that the Administration had no intention of pressing the Alabama claims at this juncture. This, too, was communicated to the Russian Government by its representative in Washington. Its effect was tremendous. Here was an open expression of sympathy for England. The pledge of the Administration was given in the teeth of its declaration that it would not interfere in the quarrels of foreign countries, not to embarrass England by presenting what she most dreaded—a demand for the settlement of the Alabama claims, which was the only, though secret, cause of her unwillingness to bring matters at once to a forcible issue.

THE FEELING IN RUSSIA.

In St. Petersburg this uncalled for and unwarrantable violation of the implicit understanding of neutrality, and of the Monroe doctrine, aroused the deepest exasperation against the United States. It was looked upon as nothing more nor less than a direct and gratuitous insult to that country, in view of the fact that neither the material nor moral support of the United States had been asked for, and that neither England nor Russia had sought an expression of the intentions of this government in the matter. To use the language of the authority from whom this information is derived, "American credit in Russia suffered in an instant a severe if not fatal blow, from the effects of which it will take years of the most conciliatory policy to recover." The Russian Premier called together his Cabinet, and advised with them as to what action it was best to take. After much debate it was resolved to take no open notice of the action of this government, as it was not strictly official, but to remain firm in the position that Russia had already assumed. Instructions were immediately sent to Mr. Catacazy to watch the course of events and report any new developments that might present themselves, in the hope that some of the more sagacious of the Republican leaders might induce the President to make a disclaimer of the obnoxious statement, and thereby restore the confidence which had been so seriously shaken. The President remained silent, however, notwithstanding that such men as Charles Sumner and Benjamin F. Butler used their utmost influence to persuade him to this course, and even wrote personal letters to the Russian Minister apologizing for the unaccountable political *faux pas*.

It is worthy of remark that not a single Radical sheet has yet questioned or denied the authenticity of the statement in question, showing conclusively that the President did actually utter it, and has no wish to recall it.

TROUBLE AMONG THE RADICALS.

The recent visit of General Butler to this city was not to advise with the President on his message to Congress, but to urge him to remedy, if possible, his disastrous blunder. There is no mistake about this. He came away, however, unsuccessful, saying in response to an inquiry that the President was inflexible about the course he means to pursue, and that his sympathy for England was unmistakable. Of this the Russian Government is now thoroughly cognizant. What the pointed and singular course of Mr. Catacazy portends is a matter of conjecture, although it seems highly probable that he is acting under instructions from the Russian Government, and that the fœtus of complications will soon give birth to something unexpected, if not startling. It is more than likely that additional efforts will be made to alter the resolution of the President. Alarmed at the political effects which complications with Russia—a deeply popular power in this country—would infallibly exercise on the future of the Republican party, the Radical leaders have already begun to stir in the matter, and will leave no stone unturned to repair the mischief committed by their chief. Meanwhile Russia goes on her way, coolly indifferent, in the example of her representative here, to the course we are pursuing, regretting only that the impulses of the warm heart, which she knows beats for her in the American breast, should be checked by the incompetency and misrepresentation of a puerile administration.

☞ The steamer Magdala, which arrived at New York last week from Shanghai in 96 days by the Suez canal, made an exceptional passage, else the Suez route will be of little use to us. The clipper ship Surprise, an East Boston work owned in New York, has made the same voyage under canvass around by Cape of Good Hope in 86½ days, 12½ days better than the steamer. But the Pacific railroad lays down teas in the marts of Chicago and New York in from 40 to 45 days from Shanghai. The transportation overland is much more expensive, however, and will have to be reduced materially before the Atlantic and Indian ocean bottoms will find nothing to carry. The Magdala brought 850,000 pounds of green tea and several thousand dollars' worth of silks.

A VICE-ADMIRAL'S VICES.

Probabilities that Porter Will Not Step into Farragut's Shoes—Commodore James Alden Vengeful.

INFORMATION WANTED.

[Washington Cor. New York Sun.]

As the time approaches for the assembling of Congress, considerable speculation is going on here with reference to the confirmation of Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter, who has been nominated by President Grant to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the great Farragut. Before Porter's retiring from active meddling with the affairs of the navy, and his loss of the tremendous power wielded by him in the distribution of patronage at the different naval stations, his confirmation was regarded even by his enemies as almost certain. Since that event, however, and more particularly since it has transpired that his withdrawal from the Navy Department was not a voluntary act, but the result of an open rupture, not only with the Secretary of the Navy, but with Grant himself, the chances of the Vice-Admiral's ever filling the shoes of Farragut, even in name (he could never do it in fame), have grown small by degrees and beautifully less.

The great question now is, will he be confirmed? There is a rumor that Alden, in revenge for Porter's attempt to slaughter him, is working tooth and nail to defeat it. Alden's influence is great. He knows every weakness Porter possesses, and if he wills it he could

LAY THE ADMIRAL OUT COLD

in the estimation of every Senator and Congressman in Washington. Indeed, it is hinted that he has already convinced the President that much of the great Admiral's glory is "but the baseless fabric of a vision," and that his administration of naval affairs has been a farce and a mockery throughout.

But there are others in Washington upon whom Porter's extravagance and folly have made a deep impression, and these will be found in the Senate Chamber on the assembling of Congress. I am informed upon perfectly trustworthy authority that certain members of both Houses contemplate a raid upon the

NAVY DEPARTMENT FOR INFORMATION—

First—As to the cost of fitting out the yacht America last summer, and for what purpose she was so fitted.

Second—What, in the Secretary's opinion, is the cause of the rapid demoralization of the *personnel* of the navy, more particularly in what is called the staff corps of the same. Information under this head to include also the cause of the many resignations among the surgeons, and the difficulty in filling their places.

Third—How much money has been expended in rebuilding and otherwise altering worn-out and useless vessels, and in providing vessels with new spars made so heavy in proportion to the size of the ship as to endanger the vessels and the lives of their crews.

Fourth—The causes of the recent failure of three-fourths of a class of midshipmen to pass their final examination after $800,000 had been expended upon their so-called education.

Fifth—How many naval officers are on duty at the Naval Academy, and whether the cost of maintaining them on such duty is computed in the estimates for that institution.

WHAT IT COSTS TO MAKE MIDSHIPMEN.

Attention has been called to this last point by the statement of Admiral Porter, in his last report, that "the cost of maintaining the Naval Academy for one year is no greater than that of keeping a small gunboat in commission for the same length of time." The estimates for the Academy for the current fiscal year were $268,375 47. In addition to this, there are ninety naval officers on duty at an average salary of $2,500 a year each, who are paid from the general appropriation "pay of the navy," which puts another small item of $225,000 upon the cost of maintaining this institution, making in all $493,375 47. The expenditure of this enormous sum to successfully educate half a dozen boys will awaken a feeling throughout the country not very favorable to the Academy or its former Superintendent, and several members have these facts entered in their note-books for use at the earliest moment practical.

There are numerous other facts to come out, upon which information is needed, and which will be required; so it is not unlikely that, instead of lifting Porter into Farragut's shoes, Congress will devote its whole attention to the undoing of all the evil he has accomplished; that is, all that it is possible to undo. Probably the first thing done will be to declare the grade of Admiral vacant with the death of Farragut, as was intended last winter. Porter is here, working like a beaver, but his deeds stink in the nostrils of everybody, and he makes poor headway. If Alden is working secretly against him, the day is lost.

PORTER'S FLOATING PALACE.

The Tennessee, a United States man-of-war, was built about six years ago at a cost of $1,300,000. She was one of the long, narrow, lightning ships made to carry no tonnage, and with room for nothing but machinery. When she was all fitted up and ready for sea it was discovered that she was worthless.

When the Grant and Porter dynasty came into power, it was resolved to overhaul the ship. For fifteen months a large number of men were engaged upon her. She was remodeled; new masts were put in, and $350,000 were expended in additions, alterations and improvements. Six months ago, when Porter resolved on a European excursion, he determined to take her as his flag ship. He went over her, and she did not suit him. She was not elaborately enough fitted up for his taste. He was a great Admiral, going among greater princes and nobles to star it. He resolved that the Tennessee should have quarter galleries. Orders were given accordingly, and all last summer a swarm of artificers were employed, making the desired additions.

About the time that the great yacht race came off the improvements were completed, and Porter was notified. He visited the vessel and examined her, and declared that the alterations were not satisfactory. The quarter galleries were ripped off, and another batch of cunning workmen were commissioned to construct new ones. These are not yet finished, but so far as the work has gone, $15,000 have been expended. The Admiral's new water closets, which are thus provided for, promise to be very magnificent, and will probably cost $20,000. This beneficence of the nation toward its greatest naval commander is peculiarly graceful and praiseworthy.

CAMERON ON THE CARS.

Old Sim Takes the Contents of the Colored Car to His Bosom.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, 26th.]

We have been informed of a rich scene which is said to have occurred on the Augusta and Savannah railroad one day last week. It appears that, on last Saturday morning, Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, left this city for Savannah. President Bridgers, of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad, had arrived in Columbia about the same time, on his elegant special car, on his way to Atlanta, and, learning that Senator Cameron was going to Savannah, courteously placed his car at the disposal of the Senator and his family. The offer was accepted, and the coach attached to the day train on the Augusta and Savannah railroad. As luck would have it, there happened to be a Radical political meeting at Waynesboro on that day, and several negroes and a few white men were going down from this city to attend it. One of the negroes, forgetting that he was in Georgia and not in South Carolina, very coolly took a seat in the ladies' car, instead of the equally comfortable coach which the company provides on all its trains for the accommodation of colored people. As soon as the conductor discovered this he requested the sable citizen to leave the car, and upon his refusing to do so, ejected him, after a stout resistance, from the coach. Senator Cameron heard the disturbance, and, discovering the cause, invited the ejected negro to take a seat with him in his special car. A good many other negroes were also invited into the car and introduced by Senator Cameron to his family, and requested to ride with them down to Waynesboro. Of course the colored citizens were too highly tickled not to accept the invitation, and the Senator, his family and colored guests mingled lovingly until the cars stopped at the Waynesboro station. The above is from a trustworthy source, and may be relied upon as correct.

On the principle that what is sauce for the African is sauce for the Caucasian we have also been informed that, on the same day and on the same train, a white man from this city, named Stallings, was compelled to leave the colored people's car. Stallings is a Radical, and was on his way down to Waynesboro to attend the political meeting. The conductor very justly decided that as the colored people were not allowed to sit in the white people's car, white people had no right to sit in the colored people's coach.

Akerman as a United States Senator.

[Herald Special, 28th.]

Senator Williams, of Oregon, had a protracted interview with the President to-day. It is stated that Senator Williams will be appointed Attorney General in place of Mr. Akerman, and that arrangements have been made by which Akerman, who, as well as Williams, is a strong supporter of the Administration, will be elected to the United States Senate from Georgia. The recent visit of Senator Cameron and other prominent Pennsylvania politicians to Georgia was partly to pave the way for Akerman's election. The influence of those Pennsylvania Republicans being exerted for Akerman in the interest of the Administration, it is expected that the President will select a Pennsylvanian for Commissioner of Internal Revenue or Commissioner of Patents.

☞ Another batch of Chinese laborers, ninety in number, passed through Sacramento, on Wednesday, en route for the cotton fields of Louisiana, where they are to be utilized in place of the negro population. A Sacramento contemporary says that they were "shipped as cattle and locked up in the cars by Hill & Battles," who are the American agents of the Chinese contracting firms. Recently, when a similar party of laborers were being carried through Sacramento, a number effected their escape by jumping from the cars, and it is probable that these poor creatures are either carried off against their will, or are the victims of deceit and treachery.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

☞ Josh Billings abhors cats. He says they will harvest a dozen ov yung chickens for yu, and then steal into the sitting room az softly az an undertaker and lay themselves down on the rug at yure feet full ov injured innocence and chicken and dream ov their childhood days.

INDIANA NEWS.

Cincinnati pork buyers are traversing Sullivan county.

The Hamilton Gimlet has appeared in the journalistic world.

Wild panthers are reported to have been seen in the woods west of Middletown, Henry county.

A man at Knightstown said he liked to see dimples in the cheeks of women; so he tried to put some in his wife's check with a paving stone.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church of Mount Vernon are making preparations to have a grand "apron fair." We don't understand the process.

The Terre Haute Journal says that city ought to have an ordinance encouraging the establishment of pea-nut stands. It makes things look city-like.

Ayre's grain distillery at Patoka has suspended operations, in consequence of the failure of the proprietor, and will probably be sold to satisfy the claims of the Government for taxes.

Another reduction is about being made in the force of assistant assessors, in pursuance of the act of July last, reducing taxation. Warrick and Pike counties have been consolidated into one division.

Indianapolis has an old man, of 98 years of age, who can chop wood without the aid of spectacles and walk ten miles before breakfast in the finest kind of print, and says he voted for General Jackson.

A man a little west of Vincennes, who read that dry copperas put into a bed of ants would cause them to leave, put some in his mother-in-law's bed to see if she would not go. At last accounts she was there yet.

At a town not many miles from Indianapolis, an old lady has brought suit against a sportsman who killed a goose, five years ago, belonging to her. She claims $150 damages, that being the ruling price of the eggs and goslings she would have laid in the five years, had she not been shot off in the flower of her usefulness.

An iron bit, eighteen inches long, which had become detached from the shaft in the bottom of the salt well, was grappled and drawn out on Wednesday. The difficulties surrounding this task can be appreciated when we remember that the well is more than a third of a mile in depth, and that the piece of iron is perfectly smooth, affording no hold for the grappling irons.

O'NEILL'S ODIUM.

A Pamphlet by the Invading Fenian.

Gen. John O'Neill, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, and commander-in-chief of the forces that attempted to invade Canada in May last, has published, in a pamphlet of sixty pages, an official report of that affair. He shows that the real reason of failure in the enterprise was that the Fenians who had promised to be present at St. Albans, to engage in the invasion, did not come to time. Instead of twelve hundred who were expected from Massachusetts, twenty-five or thirty reported. Six hundred had been promised by Vermont and Northeastern New York, but only eighty or ninety were on hand. The General received telegraphic dispatches on May 24th, announcing that one thousand men were on the road from the south, and would be in St. Albans on the 6 o'clock train the next morning; but when the train arrived there were only sixty men on board. This settled the question of conquering the Canadas; and in view of such facts, it must be admitted that the failure was not due to any cowardice or lack of military genius on the part of the commanding General. General O'Neil declares himself opposed to any further Fenian attempts against Canada. He also says that at the battle of Ridgeway "the reporter of the New York World, who was near the field, was so gloriously drunk that he and his note-book had to be picked up from the roadside that afternoon." In speaking of his release, Gen. O'Neill states that the Hon. Horace Greeley exerted himself especially to bring it about, and got the Hon. Thomas Murphy, Collector of the port of New York, to intercede with the President in his behalf. While he was in prison a number of gentlemen kindly contributed to the support of his family. Among them the Hon. E. H. Stoughton gave $50; the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts $50; and the Hon. B. F. Butler $20. This pamphlet fully relieves Gen. O'Neill from the imputations upon his courage and military capacity which have been entertained since the failure of the invasion.

☞ Potter Palmer, the Stewart of Chicago, who was married some time since to one of the prettiest belles of that city, is at present traveling through Europe picking up ideas to be used in the erection of his grand hotel, the foundation of which has already been finished, on Wabash avenue, Chicago. In a letter recently mailed by him from Florence, he says: "I have had a great opportunity since my arrival in Europe to improve my tastes architecturally, and am collecting all the ideas possible to combine in the hotel. Paris exceeds any city in the world in architecture—Vienna next. London is very deficient. Venice has one church, which, though of medium size, excels any building in the world. Its interior is entirely of the finest marble. Florence cannot boast of any beautiful buildings externally, but of some very beautiful interiors. I have made, and am making, a very large collection of photographs of the finest buildings in Europe, which I shall give all our Chicago architects an opportunity to examine, as I wish to do all in my power to encourage the advancement of architecture in our city, in which I feel an increasing pride."

☞ There is a letter at the Bridgeport (Connecticut) postoffice, awaiting an owner, addressed as follows:

"please send to the lady who lives in —— street near Main St, with a black fence with steps gitting up."

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Dec. 1.

O. C. Wooley is reported among the aspirants for City Judge.

The hull of the new ferryboat is finished, and the work above deck is progressing.

The schooner which was launched at Howard's ship-yard, on Monday, was lying at the city wharf yesterday.

Judge Mathews had two disorderly offenders before him, yesterday, who suffered pecuniarily, as usual.

On and after this date, instead of the last ferry leaving the Louisville wharf at 12 p. m., it will leave twenty minutes sooner, viz: at 11:40 p. m.

Robert P. Long and Hannah Leslie Wakefield, a runaway couple from Kentucky, were married by the Rev. John G. Chaffee, at the Bruner House, yesterday.

An effort will be made in the Legislature, this winter, to extend the limits of the city. Port Fulton, Claysburg and other points are included in the extension.

The short delay of the first trip of the ferryboat yesterday morning was occasioned by the arrival of an extra, though very young, passenger, which stopped at Capt. J. W. Jacobs' house.

On Tuesday a man, in an utterly intoxicated condition, accompanied by a girl in short dresses, probably fifteen years of age, called on W. B. Goodwin for a marriage license. The license was not issued.

Mr. Daniel Crow, Chief of Police at Terre Haute, brought to the Southern prison, this morning, three convicts, Washington Fagg, for murder, sentenced for six years, and William Haddy and Geo. P. Callahan, for burglary, sentenced for two years each.

When Rev. Stephen Bowers lectures on temperance in Holmes & Thias' hall next Sunday, his subject will be "The Drunkard Maker." It is stated that the chairman of the committee on music will write to the Wesley Chapel choir to accompany their minister on the occasion. If the services of this choir could be obtained, it would add much to the interest of the meeting.

A bloodless collision occurred at Vienna at half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday night. An extra freight train had taken the side-track at that station, and by some means had left some cars standing on the main track. The Indianapolis train, which is due here at 11:30 p. m., coming along, smashed into the outstanding cars, resulting in some damage to the rolling stock, but no injury to any of the passengers or officers of the train.

Postmaster Ferrier is unable to make any changes in the present mail arrangements, as it is a matter which belongs exclusively to the head of the department. Contracts for the carrying of the mails are always made for a specified time—usually for a year—and no change can be made during the continuance of a contract. There are, however, several things which the Jeffersonville railroad probably can and will do, which will facilitate the arrival of the morning mail from Louisville, which includes the Louisville mail proper and the Southern mail. One hindrance that is now complained of is that the bus which carries the mails from the depot to the postoffice sometimes delivers passengers before delivering the mail, which, of course, causes a delay. This, we are assured by the officers of the J., M. and I. R. R., will be remedied. Under the present arrangement, the morning mail does not leave the bridge depot in Louisville until 8:35 a. m., arriving in Jeffersonville at 8:45, and it sometimes occurs that a delay is caused by the Nashville train. In view of this, the officers of the Jeffersonville railroad have been applied to to send the mail to Jeffersonville by the New Albany and Jeffersonville train which leaves Louisville at 7:00 a. m. If this could be done, the arrangement would prove very acceptable to our business community. The officers of the road have the matter under consideration, and express a willingness to do what they can to accommodate the public.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Dec. 1.

There was nothing of interest in the Police Court yesterday morning.

New culverts will be put across Main street, at Lower Fourth next week.

S. Addison Day, formerly a young lawyer in this city, has been elected Common Pleas Judge at Fort Scott, Kansas.

John Lewis, Isaac Bird and John Washburn, stragglers, lodged at the station-house Tuesday night.

Yesterday Pat. Caton filed an affidavit against Elizabeth McGee for assault and for a peace warrant.

Twenty-seven marriage licenses were issued by the County Clerk during the month of November.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Peter Granger and Malinda Ashworth, Samuel McDaniel and Sarah J. Kendle. The above is the first issued since Thanksgiving day.

No business of importance in the Circuit Court yesterday. A jury was impaneled in the Cannon insurance case which will be tried this morning.

George Howard, Deputy Sheriff of Clark, yesterday committed to the Floyd county jail a man named Daniel Baker, who some time since stole a boring-machine at Greenville and escaped to Illinois. Baker was arrested in Clark county.

The following transfer of real estate was recorded yesterday: Lovell H. Thickstun and others to Everett Wattam, lot No. 21 Lower Third or Washington street; also rear 15 feet of East 90 feet of lots 19 and 17 Lower Spring street, $1,000.

Street Commissioner McKenna was engaged yesterday in fixing the gutter at Upper Spring and Fifth streets. He has also commenced macadamizing Main street, at Lower Tenth, and will extend it to Upper Tenth if sufficient stone can be procured.

Some burglars effected an entrance into Mr. Ben Lockwood's leather store on State street Tuesday night and secured $150 dollars in currency, which was left in the drawer. It was evidently some person or persons who were acquainted with the premises, as they obtained an entrance through a back door that was very insecurely fastened.

The number of arrests made by the police during the month of November, up to noon to-day, was seventy-two. Of this number forty-three were for drunk and disorderly; one petit larceny; one selling liquor on Sunday; twenty-five were stragglers, who were furnished lodgings at the station-house on account of their not having money to pay for lodgings elsewhere.

The Ledger of last evening had the following items: "During the past sixteen years one hundred and four persons have been sent to the State Insane Asylum from Floyd county. Of this number nine were sent during the past twelve months. Sixty-two were males and forty-two were females. This is a fearful ratio of insanity to the population, and the number of insane is steadily increasing. The number the present year is more than double what it was in 1860. Floyd county, we are informed, now has the largest number of patients in the State Asylum of any county in the State, and there are ten or twelve insane persons in the county asylum, and as many more in the county not confined, and the expense of the insane has become quite an important item to the tax-payers of the county. Of the one hundred and four insane persons sent from this county in the time above named, about one-half have been returned home cured, one-fourth have died, and one-fourth are incurable and have either been returned home or are still in the asylum.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	5 P. M.
Henderson	ROSE HITE	5 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	1 P. M.
New Orleans	LEONIDAS	12 M.
New Orleans	EXCHANGE	5 P. M.
Galveston	NORA	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Nov. 30.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Wren, Madison.	Tarascon, Henderson.
Sandy, Troy.	Nora, Pittsburg.
Camelia, Tenn. river.	Edinburg, New Orleans.

DEPARTURES—Nov. 30.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Tarascon, Henderson.	Wren, Madison.
Sandy, Troy.	

THE RIVER rose five inches in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday, and at that hour there was twenty-seven inches in the pass down the Indian chute, and five feet on Portland bar. The present prospects are that there will be at least five feet on the falls before the river commences to recede again. This will be sufficient water to let a number of boats pass that are now above the falls. It rained steadily throughout the night Tuesday, but ceased about daylight yesterday morning and cleared up, turning much cooler.

Captain Andy Robinson is in the city looking after the interests of the St. Marys.

The steamer Virginia, Capt. Charley Schultz, left New Orleans yesterday for this port.

The Rose Hite is the Henderson packet to-day, leaving the Portland wharf at 5 p. m., sharp.

The Indiana and Mary Houston will probably arrive here to-day or to-morrow.

The Shannon passed Memphis, en route for this port, on Tuesday evening.

The Post Boy is reported in a sinking condition above Helena.

Capt. J. M. Phillips, of the Cairo wharf boat, was in the city yesterday.

The Mary Houston is expected to arrive from New Orleans to-day.

The Leonora will be found at the city wharf this morning, and will leave for Madison at 1 p. m.

W. H. Cropper is to take charge of the office of the new boat, John Kyle, now loading at Cincinnati for New Orleans.

Capt. R. C. Mason, late of the Camelia, has a mountain boat, under contract at Pittsburg, to be completed in February.

The Nick Longworth has been put in complete repair, and was to have left New Orleans, for this port, Tuesday evening.

The Edinburgh, from New Orleans, arrived yesterday morning and will lie up for the present.

The Mollie Gratz was due at this port from Cairo yesterday evening, but had not arrived at 6 p. m.

The Anna, from Memphis, is expected here this evening. She has 1,041 bales of cotton for this port and reshipment.

The Gen. Buell and United States are the United States mail-line packets for Cincinnati to-day, leaving promptly at the advertised hours.

The Exchange, Captain McCallum, will leave the Portland wharf this evening at five o'clock for New Orleans direct.

The Kate Kinney will commence receiving to-day for New Orleans, and is billed to leave Saturday.

Captain B. C. Levi received a telegram yesterday from Captain Yerkes, informing him that the R. C. Gray had arrived at Little Rock, and would leave there to-day.

The Leonidas did not leave as per advertisement yesterday evening, but will back out to-day at 12 m. for New Orleans, with a full trip of freight and people.

The Camelia, Captain McAkin, came in from Tennessee river yesterday morning with a good trip. She is receiving to-day for a return trip, and will leave positively Saturday.

A proposition is being discussed about the feasibility of running a packet three times a week from Paducah to Dover, on the Cumberland river.

Captain Cox's new steamer Oceanus, building at Pittsburg for the St. Louis and Arkansas river trade, is receiving her furniture and will soon be ready for business.

The Nora, a stern-wheel boat built at Pittsburg for the Trinity river trade, arrived yesterday morning and discharged 50 tons of freight. She will pass over the falls this morning en route for Galveston, Texas, direct.

The Falls City will arrive to-day, and will leave for Bowling Green to-morrow evening, positively. She will, during the remainder of the season, make weekly trips from this port to Bowling Green, leaving here every Friday at 5 p. m.

The wrecking boat Eckert has secured both shafts, one engine and a large quantity of other matter from the wreck of the City of Evansville, and is making good progress on the Norman and Pine Bluff, having removed the shafts of both, and considerable other portions of their machinery. Capt. Dugan sold the shaft of the Norman to the West Wind for $250.

The Mobile Register of Friday says: "The lighter Arlington left the city for the fleet Wednesday night about 11 o'clock, having on board 581 bales of cotton for the following vessels: Resolute, 200; Scranton, 172; Fleetwood, 109, and Australian, 100. She was in charge of Capt. Wm. Lee; his son, George Lee, steersman; Wm. Kenny, first engineer; James Joiner, second engineer; John Delaney, watchman, J. C. Babcock, John E. pella, J. M. Thompson, one negro hoister, a negro cook, and a crew of about ten negroes were the other persons on board. When she was about an hour out, she took fire, burned to the water's edge, and, filling with water, sunk. J. M. Thompson was picked up by the steamer Mary and brought to the city yesterday. The tug Effort has since picked up five more, names not ascertained. All the others are believed to have been lost. We are informed that there was no insurance on the Arlington."

Capt. Ben Egan and friend Bell say that our information in regard to "Milord" is all irregular, and inform us "that he is the same white-vested gentleman of yore, and has ordered a dozen new ones made so that no delay may be occasioned when he determines to start out his new St. Louis and Nashville packet." The latest information that we have from Milord is that he has abandoned the idea of putting in a boat to ply between Nashville and St. Louis, as he says the times are so very "ard" that he only succeeded in raising $5,000 on the many recommendations endorsed by the Nashville Board of Trade. We also understand that he was on 'change day before yesterday trying to sell one hundred tons of wrought scrap iron but failed to make a sale. If our information is incorrect Messrs. Bell and Egan will please let us know, and we will make all the amends necessary, as we are not disposed to do injustice to so stupendous a personage as "Lord Palmerston."

See first or fourth page for river telegrams.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
3:10 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:05 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:15 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:05 P. M.
11.10 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:25 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A. M.
3 30 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P. M.
4:45 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A. M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

9 00 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:50 P. M.
6 45 P. M.	No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	8.00 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr... (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8 25 A. M.	No. 13 Livingston Exp... (Daily except Sunday.)	3:10 P. M.
3 30 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac... (Daily except Sundays.)	8.35 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:35 A. M.	No. 13, New York Exp... (Daily except Sunday.)	8 15 A. M.
2 20 P. M.	No. 5, Express... (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	Columbus Accom. North. ...N. Y. Express South...	5:45 P. M.
11 20 P. M.	...No. 7, Night Express... (Daily except Saturday.)	11:55 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:15 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M. 10:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Every Day.)	6:30 P. M. 8:45 P. M.

A special train for St. Louis leaves at 5:00 p. m. daily, and a special train for Cincinnati at 3:15 p. m. daily, except on Sundays, when it runs on the time of the St. Louis special.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
On Sunday		3:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN. TICKETS TO THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH. my1 dtf

Taylorville, Warrick county, raised $125 to defray the expense of the preliminary survey of the Sandusky, Seymour and Evansville railroad through that township.

A train over the Vandalia road made the trip from East St. Louis to Terre Haute on Sunday in four hours and ten minutes—the average time being forty miles an hour.

C. C. Simmons, of St. Louis, has been appointed agent of Kim-Wing, Webster & Co., of San Francisco, for supplying Chinese laborers for railroad contractors, with headquarters at No. 9 South Fifth street.

Hereafter trains on the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad will leave Elizabethtown for Caneyville at 3 p. m., arriving at the latter at 6:05. The train will leave Caneyville at 8:25 a. m. and arrive at Elizabethtown at 11:30 a. m., making close connection with the Nashville express for this city.

The freight train on the New Albany and Jeffersonville railroad met with an accident in New Albany yesterday morning, by which two freight cars were thrown from the track and badly damaged. The accident occurred at the junction of the Louisville and New Albany and the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway.

Messrs. Cummings & Cannon, sub-contractors for the tunnel on the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air-line railway, now have two gangs at work. One gang is at work at the southern approach to the tunnel and the other is engaged sinking a shaft about the center of the tunnel. They have sixty laborers at work.

The Paris Citizen, of yesterday says: Arrangements have been made by the Kentucky Central Railroad by which passengers can leave Paris on the 3:50 p. m. train, and reach Louisville at 5 o'clock the next morning—while via Lexington they will not arrive in Louisville until 11 o'clock—five hours later. The fare is the same either way. As we have, so far, failed to obtain direct connection with Louisville by way of Georgetown and Frankfort, the Kentucky Central seems determined to get our people to that city the best way.

Mortimer C. Park has brought a suit against the Ohio and Mississippi road for damages. He avers that, on the 25th of October, while en route from East St. Louis to Cincinnati, a passenger and freight train collided near Shoals station, by which he was knocked down and squeezed in the wreck, receiving numerous severe cuts, bruises and contusions. In order to save his life, he avers that he was compelled to pay a doctor's bill of $1,000, and has since been unable to attend to his avocation as a farmer and a cattle-dealer. He has already lost one month's time, which he considers worth $200 per month, and for all his injuries he demands $25,000 damages.

The Paducah Herald says: "On Friday evening we had the pleasure of meeting General Weitzel, of Louisville, Ky., and Colonel W. E. Merrill, of Pittsburg. Both of these gentlemen belong to the corps of United States engineers. The former (General Weitzel) is in charge of the work on the Louisville canal, while Colonel Merrill has special charge of the improvements on the Ohio river. The special mission of these gentlemen to Paducah was to make some investigation in regard to the proposed bridge across the Ohio river at this place. Both gave it as an off-hand opinion, after looking at the proposed crossing, that it was practicable to construct the bridge without materially affecting steamboat navigation. In this question of bridging navigable rivers, both the interest of navigation, as well as that of the railroads, must be looked to and properly guarded. It would not do to materially interfere with the navigation of the Ohio river by a bridge across it at Paducah, yet a bridge here is an imperative necessity to the South and West. It is the opinion of the two distinguished engineers above mentioned that both the steamboat and railroad interests can be accommodated by each yielding something. The railroad must go to a certain height with its bridge, and the steamboats can so arrange as to lower their chimneys in going under the bridge. But these are questions that will be discussed and settled by the proper authorities.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1870.

The money market is not very active, from the fact that there is very little to change hands, and every one seems reluctant to let that which they have go out of their hands. The banks are unable to discount to any great extent, and private capitalists are reduced to low tide. The rates of discount are unchanged. The banks charge 10 to 12 per cent. Street rates range from 15 to 18.

EXCHANGE—On New York is active but very weak, the supply being considerably in excess of the demand—buying at 1-10 to ⅛ discount and selling at par. The grocery men are shipping notes to New Orleans, as they cannot supply themselves with exchange on that city.

GOLD—Is quiet. It opened at 111 and closed at 110⅞.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	110⅜	111⅛
Silver halves and quarters	105	
Silver dimes	103	

The New York Herald of Monday refers to the gold market as follows:

The more peaceful advices from London, concerning the Anglo-Prussian complications, rendered the gold market heavy, but the decline was measured by an extreme fluctuation of only ⅜ per cent.—viz., from 112⅛ to 111¾. It was generally settled at the close on Saturday that war was only remotely probable; but as consols and five-twenties in London had not recovered to the standard existing before Prince Gortschakoff's first note was made public there was not much disposition to indulge in speculative sales. It remains to be seen, however, what effect will be produced by the report that Queen Victoria has taken a determined stand against any war—a piece of intelligence which reaches us during the holiday of Sunday. It will doubtless require the most energetic operation of local influences to excite speculative activity in the market, and during the interval the large exports of cotton and produce will pave the way for a sudden and sharp decline—possibly to within a few per cent. of par—when the government shall begin the payment of the January interest on the public debt, amounting in all to nearly $40,000,000, the first installment of which may be expected not far from Christmas. The foreign bankers seem to have been encouraged by the news from Europe, for they suddenly lowered their rates, but at the reduced quotations provoked little demand, as the street is fairly supplied with bills drawn against shipments of merchandise.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Come in slowly and the trade is light. There is a general decline of about ¼ per cent in the entire list:

Coupons, '81	112⅜@113⅛
" '62	106⅝@107⅜
" '64	105⅞@106⅝
" '65	105⅞@106⅝
" new '65	108¼@109¼
" '67	108¾@109¼
" '68	108⅝@109⅜
10-40s	105⅜@106⅛
Currency 6s	109⅞@110⅜

The following table shows the course of Government bonds for the past three days:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	..	..
" '62	107⅝	107⅝	107⅛	..	⅛
" '64	106⅞	107	106⅞	..	⅛
" '65	107	107	106⅞	..	⅛
" '65 (new)	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	..	..
" '67	109⅜	109⅜	109¼	..	⅛
Coupons '68	109⅜	109⅞	109⅝	..	¼
10-40 coupons	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	..	..
Cy 6s	110⅞	110⅞	110⅜	..	½

REGISTERED U. S. BONDS.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

The coming report of the Register of the Treasury will state that 384 separate caveats have been filed against bonds lost or stolen. But, as in the case of the stolen bonds of the Boylston bank, many of the abstracted 5-20s have been purchased by the government in the face of all caveats and notices, we hardly see that the coupon bond-holding public has much interest in the matter of caveats. All permanent holders of coupon bonds should certainly register them as soon as possible, and, as things are now tending, nothing will soon stand in the way of a conversion into registered classes of bonds in the hands of those who may only be transient holders.

The obstacles which were at one time thrown in the way of the use of registered bonds as collateral for money borrowed—obstacles which were raised by the bank commissioner and other officials connected with the banking department at Washington—appear to have been removed, and now registered bonds transferred in blank upon their backs are as readily received as security by the banks as coupon bonds.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are excessively dull. We report a few small trades in Nashville railroad stock and some demand for Farmers' bank stock and Shelby county bonds. A few short city bonds could be sold, but prices generally are weak.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co, bankers, furnish the following quotations:

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First	129	130
National Bank, Second	95	98
National Bank, Planters'	92	93
National Bank, City	96	97
Bank of Kentucky	97	98
Bank of Louisville	89	90
Merchants' Bank	113	115
Commercial Bank	75	76
Northern Bank	124	125
Citizens' Bank	111	113
People's Bank	94	95
Masonic Bank	103	104
Farmers' Bank	97	98
Security Bank	112	113
German Bank	110	111
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	88	90
Central Savings Bank	98	100
Falls City Tobacco Bank	95	96
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100	102
Financial and Manufact'ng Bank	98	100
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	150	..
German Insurance Co. Bank	135	136
Western Insurance Co. Bank	130	132
Jeff., Mad. and Ind. R. R. Co	28	32
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., com'n	43	45
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd	84	85
Louisville and Nashville R. R.	78	79
Gas Company stock	108	110

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City for improvements, 6 per c	72	75
City for bounty, 6 per c	74	76
City for schools, 6 per c	75	76½
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	78	79
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	74	76
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	78½	80
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	74	76
City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 per c	75	77
City for L. & N. R. R., L. E., 6 per c	74	76
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c	87	*88
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c	89	90
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c	92	95
City for school purposes, 7 per c	94	95
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	80	82
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	98	99
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c	88	89
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c	80	81
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c	77	78
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	99	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c	91	92
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c	89	*90
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c	92	95
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c	88	*89½
L., C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	84	86
L., C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 per c	84	*85
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	79½	80½
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c	72	75
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c	83	*85
Grayson county, 7 per c	72	74
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c	72	74
Lyon county, 7 per c	70	72½
Caldwell county, 7 per c	72	75
McCracken county, 7 per c	69	70
Shelby county, 8 per c	..	*90

BONDS AND GOLD—BOUTWELL'S POLICY.—There can be but little doubt that the immediate future is pregnant with events of more than usual importance to the business public. So far, little is known outside of Mr. Boutwell's charmed circle as to what his designs are, but in New York, the great stock, bond, money and business center of the country, rumors are flying thick, and it is fair to presume that they are not all manufactured out of whole cloth. The city is full of politicians, and Wall street is the chief point of attraction. The World of Monday says that the best advised friends of Mr. Secretary Boutwell are unanimous in the opinion that he has not relinquished his determination to bring into the market the new bonds authorized by Congress at its last session. As these new bonds bear four, four and a half and five per cent gold interest and cannot be sold under par in gold it requires no elaborate argument to prove that the Secretary has a hard task before him, in the face of the fact that the five-twenty six per cent. gold interest bonds are selling under par in gold in the open markets of the world. Persons professing to be acquainted with Mr. Boutwell's views say that he will sell gold and buy bonds to the extent, whatever it may be, required to depress gold and advance the price of five-twenty bonds, so as to force a market for the four, four and a half and five per cent. gold bonds at par in gold.

It may be urged with reference to these reports that they are mere rumors and entitled to but little if any weight in business or financial circles; but it must be borne in mind that the facts of history for the past ten years have been preceded by rumors, some of which were so monstrous as to be scouted by the most credulous, and the further fact that the Government is still in the hands of the party which does not hesitate at anything which it believes can by any possibility result in the aggrandizement of the party or its pets.

COTTON—The market to-day was quiet and weaker under unfavorable advices from New York.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Tuesday says:

The market is affected by the same foreign advices, and a decreased shipping demand, through the larger arrivals on the other side. There has been a fair supply offering, but no disposition to crowd the market.

For forward delivery there has also been a very small business. For the latter part of this month holders do not make any concessions, but on future months prices are ⅛c lower. Sales are on the basis of low middling, as follows:

Last evening:

400 ba's for Nov....15⅜c	100 b's for Jan....	15⅝c
100 b's for Nov..15 15-16c	100 b's for Mch....	
400 b's for Dec....15⅜c	400 b's for Feb....	15⅝c
700 bales for Jan..15⅝c	100 b's for Dec...	15⅜c
	100 b's for Jan..	
	400 b's for Feb..	

To-day:

200 b's for Nov. on p. t.	100 b's for Dec..	15⅜c
300 b's for Nov....15⅜c	100 b's for Jan..	
100 b's for Nov.15 15-16c	100 b's for Dec...	15⅜c
250 b's for Dec......15⅜c	100 b's for Jan...	
300 b's fo Dec..15 7-16c	100 b's for Feb...	
600 b's for Dec......15⅜c	100 b's for Jan...	15⅝c
	100 b's for Feb....	15⅝c

We give below the receipts and exports of cotton at the ports for the several weeks since September 1, and for the corresponding dates of the last two years:

For the week ending	1868-69—Bls. Re'ts.	Exp's.	1869-70—Bls. Re'ts.	Exp's.	1870-71—Bls. Re'ts.	Exp's.
Sept. 4	4,130	2,560	3,482	1,067	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,363	1,375	11,206	1,313	10,732	4,043
Sept. 18	19,673	2,061	26,204	1,533	17,648	3,644
Sept. 25	30,311	4,702	48,341	4,179	26,714	7,388
Oct. 2	34,799	8,274	54,639	9,415	51,195	7,897
Oct. 9	44,005	16,846	59,220	25,306	68,907	14,744
Oct. 16	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916	78,084	29,454
Oct. 23	57,806	14,597	77,383	35,954	80,298	41,317
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	70,818	51,499	85,364	40,499
Nov. 6	74,256	36,159	95,266	35,199	107,979	72,925
Nov. 13	73,850	45,272	98,043	55,808	131,298	56,533
Nov. 20	72,648	48,233	80,666	46,808	124,449	88,029
Nov. 27	74,849	51,810	85,259	69,737	120,417	91,594

STATISTICAL POSITION.

	Bales. 1870.	Bales. 1869.	Bales. 1868.
Stock in Liverpool	374,000	388,060	330,480
Afloat from India	92,000	91,000	113,000
Afloat from America	228,000	115,000	90,000
Stock in London	44,120	76,323	124,410
Afloat for London	27,000	84,000	83,000
Stock in Havre	88,040	78,150	45,990
Afloat for Havre	7,207	13,100	27,464
Stock in Bremen	8,305	3,141	7,093
Afloat for Bremen	4,520	3,950	1,226
Stock in U. S. Ports	343,750	261,631	213,804
Stock in Int'r Towns	73,034	62,787	32,441
Total	1,289,985	1,207,141	1,088,818
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869	....	82,844	
Decrease compared with 1868	....	....	201,167
Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	125,000	75,000	135,000
Price of mid. Orleans in Liverpool	9⅝-9¾d	11 15-16d	11⅛d
Price of mid. Orleans in New York	16⅞c	25⅛c	25⅝c
Price of gold	111⅜	124⅝	135⅛

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.

By special telegrams from Finlay, Clark & Co.

	1870 Gt. Brit.	1870 Cont.	1869 Gt. Brit.	1869 Cont.
Exports 12th Nov. to 18th Nov., inclusive	....	....	....	....
Exports Nov. 12th to Nov. 18th, inclusive	....	....	....	....
Previously reported	821,000	154,000	932,702	174,613
	821,000	154,000	932,702	174,613
Deficit to Great Britain	....			
Deficit to Continent	....			

No telegrams received from Bombay this week.

HOGS AND THE PRODUCT.—The Cincinnati Price Current of to-day says:

The market for hogs, at all the leading points, has been of rather a dragging nature during the past week, although the receipts have not been excessive when the large number of hogs fully fatted in the country is considered, but packers are still timid, and are by no means satisfied that prices are as low as they will be. Feeders and dealers are greatly disappointed in the prices, and part with their stock as them with a feeling a good deal like as if they were parting with them for nothing, and therefore they grasp eagerly at anything which holds out a hope that the market may take a turn in their favor; and for this reason, it is not remarkable that even the dim prospects of a general European war, growing out of the Russian question, induced them to withhold their hogs from the market. The demand for the product has been light and irregular, notwithstanding that prices are relatively lower than those paid for hogs. At points in the interior the prices being paid range from $5 25 to $6 gross, and even at those rates packers lack confidence, owing to the great abundance of corn and hogs which throws great uncertainty over the future, not so much because of the increase in the winter packing, but the probable increase in the summer packing. The almost entire absence of orders from England is another discouraging feature.

Messrs. Henry Milward & Co., of Chicago, in their circular of Saturday, say:

The provision trade is demoralized and entirely unsettled. The advocates for high and low prices are not at all equally balanced. The latter have been holding the field for the last few weeks. The neutrals have held off and aided neither side, content to bide their time and take advantage of contingencies. Thus far, until yesterday, all the advantage has been on the part of the short sellers, but the believers in higher prices have not been despondent. The heavy receipts of hogs have had their effect on the market, and, though the demand for fresh products has been large and constant, sellers for future delivery have been emboldened to take all the chances and make heavy contracts at daily reducing prices.

Up to the present time all the packing has been absorbed by a demand from the lumber regions and the markets of the South. The former outlet will now be cut off, and it remains to be seen whether the other points can absorb our products as manufactured. Prices, however, have declined so far that our weekly packers may consider the opportunity favorable to commence accumulating stock. The rates for hogs and provision products are now from thirty-five to forty per cent. lower than at the corresponding time last year, while the stocks of both barreled and bulk meats are lighter; in fact, the packing up to the present time has been almost entirely consumed.

The New York Bulletin of recent date says:

The movements of the hog product on the spot at the moment is confined almost exclusively to small retail lots, as required from day to day for the ordinary wants of the regular jobbing trade, and seldom have we known business so completely paralyzed or the situation so entirely void of intensity or exciting features. Last month the remaining stock of old mess pork was pretty much all secured by two or three leading operators, with a view of forming a corner, but up to the present writing no particularly anxious shorts have appeared, and holders are now fain to sell out as best they may, resulting in a plentiful supply as compared with the outlet, and gradually receding rates, the depression being somewhat accelerated of late by the increased quantity of new pork available. New lard arrives in excess of the demand, and is working to a lower range of values, but of box meats there has been no important offering as yet, and quotations are not established. For future delivery the business thus far has been small for the season, the tendency mostly in buyers' favor since the opening sales, and of late prices took quite a tumble in pork and lard—the two principal articles of speculation as yet—in view of advices from the West indicating a probable larger production before January 1st than had previously been calculated upon. The controlling influences upon the operations for the winter months are the crop prospects and the probable wants of the foreign markets. It is, however, now generally conceded that the country will produce an increased supply of swine of a heavier average than last year, and the question is will Europe take the surplus after our consumption has been provided for? Shippers generally are as yet unable to decide upon the subject, and, obtaining nothing from the "other side" of a character to help them out of the difficulty, are content to purchase merely in such small lots as necessity may require. Great Britain, with a large home growth of hogs, will not be likely to prove a very extensive buyer, and the main interest centers upon the continental demand. This, it is thought, will prove quite liberal in the event of either peace or war between the present contending powers, as Germany, though about the largest swine growing country of continental Europe, must naturally have made serious inroads upon her productions for the present year, which it is now too late to remedy, and France can be little else but a consumer for one or two seasons at least. In case of a general war between all of the great powers, there is little doubt but that the United States must feed the armies and navies engaged and the plan of operations for our packers and dealers generally will at once become plain and distinct. The arrival of the beef product has been much earlier than usual this season, and though there was a noticeable absence of heavy purchasers, a steady call for small lots has taken off a considerable amount of the stock, and some of the leading dealers report their business thus far as two or three hundred per cent. in excess of the amount for the corresponding period of last year. The quality has not been remarkably fine, but a great many first rate lots have gone abroad. Prices settled a little at the opening, but have since ruled comparatively quiet. The offering thus far has been almost entirely of Western brands, the Texas stock not arriving so early, and the city packing amounting to but little of late years.

HOGS IN ST. LOUIS.—The Republican of Tuesday says: "Arrivals, 2,465; sales, 1,200; shipments, none reported. Arrivals were an average only of the past week's, but sales were light, owing to the warm weather prevailing, which induced packers to hold off, and in consequence created a stagnant market, with several hundred hogs left over. The extreme range of prices yesterday was from $5 25 for one lot of small stockers, to $6 45 for one lot of extra hogs. The range to packers was from $6@6 35, with the bulk at $6@6 30—to butchers, from $5 62½, for light weight butchering hogs, to $6 35."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. Furnished by the Board of Trade:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	261	394
Bacon, tcs	6	15
Bacon, casks	123	301
Butter, pkgs	101	82
Bagging, pcs	462	436
Cotton, bales	1416	1194
Cotton Yarn, bales	18	5
Coffee, bags	15	69
Cheese, bxs	1117	738
Candles, bxs	560	383
Cement, bbls	..	1909
Cattle, head	80	1
Dried fruit, pkgs	93	143
Eggs, bxs and bbls	7	..
Flour, bbls	437	541
Feathers, sks	19	35
Hides, bdls	181	657
Hogs, head	8,261	..
Hay, bales	50	43
Horses, head	44	30
Iron, pig, tons	24	12
Lard, tcs	7	65
Lard, kegs	269	373
Malt, sacks	240	220
Mackerel, pkgs	..	3
Nails, kegs	829	530
Offal, sacks	3	..
Oil, bbls	589	299
Oats, sacks	86	..
Pork, bbls	..	94
Potatoes, bbls	260	194
Rye, sacks	219	..
Sugar, hhds	72	25
Sugar, bxs and bbls	6	35
Seeds, bgs	63	166
Tobacco, hhds	56	81
Tobacco, boxes	49	243
Whisky, bbls	736	819
Wheat, sacks	614	..
Wool, bags	1	..

The Markets.

APPLES—Dealers report a light demand with ample stocks, and prices steady at from $2 for jennetings to $3 50 for the best varieties.

BAGGING—There is still a fair demand, for the season, and prices are steady at 27@28c for hemp and 28 to 29c for flax and jute bagging.

BROOM-CORN—The market is irregular, and prices range from $65 to $100 per ton.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is in fair demand at $7 00@7 25 per bbl, and 3⅞@4⅛c per lb in cotton sacks; outside figures being for small packages suitable for retailers.

BAGS—There is a moderate demand for grain bags, and prices are steady. We quote 2-bu. at 36@40c, 2½-bu. at 45@48c, and 3-bu. bags at 53@55c. Burlaps are quiet at 17 to 22c for 2 and 4-bu. Gunnies are steady at 20@21½c in bales, and 24@25c for resewed.

BUTTER—Receipts of country butter have been for several days on a more liberal scale, but prices are well maintained. Common to prime qualities are held at 20 to 25c per lb, on delivery. Western Reserve butter commands 34 to 38c, and New York 45c for choice. We note sales of 1,500 lbs choice country at 25c.

CEMENT—Is steady at $1 75@2 00 per bbl.

COTTON YARNS—Prices rule steady, with limited sales. Stocks are ample. We quote No. 500 at 15@16½c, No. 600 at 13@14½c, and No. 700 at 11@12½c per doz. Pound yarns are steady at 32@35c. Carpet chain and candle wick are steady at 32@35c per lb.

CANDLES—The market is quotably unchanged, with a fair demand. We quote full-weight star candles at 17@17½c; 12-oz at 12½@13½c; and 11-oz at 11½@12½c. Tallow candles at 12½@13c.

CHEESE—Is in good demand, with ample stocks of the various descriptions. Prices are steady. We quote Ohio factory at 15½@16½c; Western Reserve at 14½@15c; English dairy at 15½@16c; Tom Thumb at 24@25c, and pineapple at 26@28c per pound.

CORN MEAL—Dealers report a fair supply of kiln-dried, which is held at $3 50@3 75 per bbl. Bolted is scarce, and is held at 70@75c per bushel, loose.

CRANBERRIES—Are steady at $15@16 per bbl for cultivated and $10@11 per barrel for wild.

COTTON—The market was depressed to-day under unfavorable advices from New York and Liverpool. We continue to quote:

Middling	14⅜@
Low middling	14 @
Good ordinary	13⅜@
Ordinary	11 @

CABBAGE—Meets with ready sale at $1@1 10 per barrel in lots on arrival.

COFFEE—Stocks are ample, and prices, in sympathy with the New York market, are firm at quotations which have ruled for some time past. We quote Rio at 17⅛c for common to 23c for fancy grades.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in fair request, with liberal receipts of apples, which are selling at 3½@4c on arrival; half peaches are in good demand and command 8½@9c, and quarters 5½@6c on arrival.

EGGS—Are still in good request, with sales on arrival at 28@30c per doz in bbl lots, with sales of 500 doz at quotations.

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is steady. We quote oranges at $10@11 per bbl; lemons at $9@10 per box; layer raisins $3 50@3 75 per box; Zante currants 14@15c per lb.

FISH—Prices are unchanged, and we quote No. 1 mackerel, large and medium at $23@26 per bbl; No. 1 kits at $2 75@3 00. White fish are unchanged, and range from $5 50 for No. 3 to $8 25 for No. 1. Herring are steady at $8 50@9 50 per barrel.

FLOUR—Stocks of the various grades are ample to meet the demand, which, for several days past, has been only moderate. We note sale 400 barrels at quotations. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	4 75@5 00
Extra	5 00@5 25
Extra family	5 50@5 75
A No. 1	6 00@6 50
Fancy	6 75@7 50
Rye flour	5 75

FLAX SEED—Is unchanged, and sales are made on arrival at $1 75 per bushel.

FEATHERS—Are quiet and steady at 68@70c for good to prime lots.

GAME—Is in good supply and prices are steady. We quote buying prices by dealers as follows: Quails at $1 50 per dozen; squirrels at $1 50 per dozen, dressed; rabbits at $1 50 per dozen; grouse at $5 per doz; Mallard ducks $5 per doz; common $3 per dozen; wild turkeys 14c per lb; geese 50c each; venison 13c per lb.

GINSENG—Is quiet, and we continue to quote at 55@60c per lb on arrival.

GRAIN—The market is quiet for all descriptions of grain. Advices from New York with regard to wheat have had the effect to arrest operations for speculation, but dealers are confident that a firmer feeling will prevail at an early day, and are willing to hold their stocks in anticipation of better prices. Receipts are only moderate, and the wants of millers prevent any rapid accumulation of stock. The market is reported steady at $1@1 10 for Nos. 1 and 2 red on arrival, and $1 10@1 20 for white.

The demand for corn to supply the local trade is quite brisk, and sales are made in the ear at from 50c to 55c per bushel.

Oats are quiet but steady. We quote at 35@37½c on arrival, in bulk, at 43@45c in bulk from store and 50c sacks included.

There is a limited demand for rye, and prices are entirely nominal. Dealers are paying from 65@70c per lb, on arrival, and sales are made at 8@85c.

There is only a moderate inquiry for barley, and prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at 80@85c on arrival for spring and fall, and 90c@$1 10 per bushel from store.

Malt is in fair request and steady. We quote fall malt at $1 15@1 25, Nos. 1 and 2 spring at 90c@$1 10, Canada at $1@1 15, Rye malt at $1@1 10, and corn malt at $1 per bushel.

HAY—Is in fair local and shipping demand, and prime lots of timothy command $17@17 50 on wharf, and $19@20 per ton from store and delivered on cars. We quote sales of 84 bales at $20.

HIDES—Are in good request, with liberal receipts. Green-salted are a fraction lower. We quote dry flint at 19c, dry-salted at 15@18c, and green-salted at 9@10c per pound.

HOMINY—Is in good request, and sales are made at $4 75@5 per bbl, and grits at $6@6 25 per bbl.

HOGS—The market opened to-day with fair offerings, the receipts for the last 24 hours by river and rail being 8,261 head. The weather was more favorable for slaughtering and all the houses were engaged. The killing operations of the day amounted to 11,250 head, making the total up to this evening 83,261 head, against 89,510 head at a corresponding date in 1869. Prices to-day were about the same as yesterday. Scalawags were held at $5 50@5 75, but good to heavy averages readily commanded from $6 to $6 40 per 100 lbs gross. The number held over in packers' pens amounted to 11,500 head. The market closed steady, and from present indications the killing will amount to 110,000 by Saturday.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in fair request and prices are steady at 5½@6½c per lb.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Prices rule steady and stocks are ample. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63 @ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	68 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	65 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, lbs and ½s	62 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63 @ 65

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—We note a good demand for New Orleans molasses and sales are made at 70@85c per gallon in round and jobbing lots. Sirups are steady at 60c@$1 25 per gallon.

NAILS—We quote the market steady at $4 10@4 25 per keg for 10d and 40d.

OFFAL—Is in good local and shipping demand, and prices rule steady. We note sales of 10 tons feed meal at $20 per ton. We quote:

Bran, per ton	$16 50@17 50
Shorts, per ton	20 00@21 00
Ship stuff, per ton	23 00@25 00
Middlings, per ton	28 00@30 00

OILS—The market has undergone no special change during the week, and we continue to quote:

Linseed oil	92 @ 98	Gasoline	20 @25
Lard oil	1 15 @1 20	Bank oil	69 @
Lard oil, No. 2	1 05 @1 10	Straits oil	60 @
Coal oil	25 @ 26	Lubricating	30 @45
Benzine	15		

PROVISIONS—The demand to-day, though fair, was less active than yesterday, and prices for bulk meats were a shade weaker. Sales were made: 23 casks clear sides at 11@11⅛c; 22 do clear rib sides at 10⅝@10⅞c. Shoulders are held at 7@7½c. Bacon hams are in light request and command 20@22c. Mess pork is steady at $19@20, with sales 50 bbls at $20. Lard is steady at 12½@13c, with sales 50 tierces. Keg lard is held at 14½c, with sales 50 kegs at quotations.

PEANUTS—Are in light demand, and prime lots command 7½@8c per lb.

POULTRY—The market is well supplied with chickens, and sales are made at $2 50 to 4 00 per dozen in lots on arrival. Dressed turkeys command 10 to 12½c per lb in lots. Live geese are held at 50@55c each.

POTATOES—Are in good demand and steady at $2 45@3 00 per bbl, packed and in shipping order.

RICE—The market is unchanged, and we quote South Carolina, Louisiana and Rangoon at 7½@8c per lb.

STARCH—Is steady, with a fair demand. We quote at 5½@6½c in round and jobbing lots.

SALT—Stocks are ample to meet the demand. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 15
Small	2 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SEEDS—Red clover seed is higher and we quote at $6 25 per bushel; sapling clover commands $9 per bushel.

SOAP—Prices are unchanged. We quote at 7@7½ for No. 2 German, and 6@6½c for rosin soap.

SUGARS—The market is steady, with a good demand for New Orleans sugars, which are selling readily at 11@14c per pound in barrel and hogshead lots. We quote hard refined sugars at 14⅛@14⅞c; soft refined at 12@14c; molasses sugars 9⅛@10⅛c per pound; Demerara 12⅞@13⅞c; Porto Rico 11@12½c, and Cuba 11@12c. We note sales of 10 hhds New Orleans sugars at 11@12c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Prices are unchanged. We quote tallow at 8@9c per lb, and grease at 6½@7c per lb on arrival.

WOOL—Is quiet, and very little is doing. We quote unwashed at 28 to 32c and tub at 45@50c per lb.

WHISKY—Highwines are in fair demand to-day, with sales at 84@85c per gallon, tax paid. We note a sale of 50 bbls two-year-old copper at $1 60.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The offerings continue light, but this is in keeping with receipts of new crop, which, as yet, have assumed but little magnitude. There is but little change in prices and desirable grades are selling quite readily and command fair prices. The sales to-day reached 42 hhds, and the following is a detailed account of qualities and prices:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 11 hhds: 1 hhd Henderson county leaf at $10 75; 2 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at 9 20 and 8 30; 3 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at 6 70, 6 30, 5 35; 3 hhds Ballard county lugs at 7, 6 60, 6 50; 2 hhds common black flat at 6 60 and 6 40.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 11 hhds: 2 hhds Trimble county new leaf at $13 and 14 25; 1 hhd Trimble county new lugs at 7 10; 3 hhds Clarksville lugs at 5 70, 6 40, 7; 1 hhd Henry county new lugs at 5 60; 1 hhd Indiana old frozen lugs at 5 15; 3 hhds Hancock county lugs at 6 50, 6 30, 7 40.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 2 hhds Carroll county common leaf and lugs at $6 20 and 7 60; 1 hhd Hart county frosted at $5 35; 3 hhds Henry county lugs at $5 90, 5 15 and 6 30.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 4 hhds Spencer county, Ind., $6 40, 6 55, 7, 8 20; 1 hhd frosty low leaf, $7 90; 1 hhd Hart county lugs, $6 30; 2 hhds Taylor county lugs, $6 30, 6 50.

The NINTH-ST. HOUSE sold 16 hhds: 10 hhds Simpson county leaf at $6 40 to 10; 3 hhds Clarksville leaf at 6 80 to 8 60; 2 hhds Hancock county leaf at 8 and 9; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at 9.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 4 hhds Breckinridge county leaf and lugs at $7 50, 7 80, 7 50 and 8; 2 hhds Christian county low leaf at $8 40 and 8 40.

The following is an exhibit of transactions of the six auction warehouses for the month of November:

Warehouses.	Hhds off'd.	Hhds rej'd.	Hhds sold.	Amount.
Pickett	334	14	320	$30,614 87
Louisville	290	77	213	28,185 69
Ninth-street	275	25	250	27,180 94
Farmers'	169	30	139	14,895 03
Boone	156	9	147	15,204 70
Planters'	67	4	63	7,110 51
	1,291	159	1,132	$123,191 81

Louisville Hog Market.

REPORTED BY SOUTHERN STOCK YARD COMPANY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30, 1870.

There being a little change in the weather, causes the feeling in the market to be a little better. All the pork-houses were operating to-day and seemed to want hogs, consequently the market opened early and brisk with an advance on yesterday's quotation of from 10 to 15c per 100 lbs. Sales to-day 2,370 head, prices ranging at from $5 75 to 6 20 for light, and for heavy $6 30 to 6 40. A sale or two of extra hogs at $6 45 to 6 50. About 2,500 head left in pens unsold. Arrivals in the past 24 hours 2,500 head.

REPORTED BY VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO.

HOGS—The receipts at these yards for the 24 hours ending this evening were 2,160 head, and were all sold at an advance of fully 10c per 100 lbs on all good qualities, while light rough lots are unchanged. The bulk of sales for good lots were at $6 30 to $6 40. Scalawags and light at $5 60 to $6 15.

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1870.

TELEGRAMS.

The Macon and Augusta railroad has been completed, and trains are now running through on schedule time.

Manning, Democrat, beat Jos. W. Holden for the unexpired term in the Forty-first Congress, from North Carolina, by 436 majority.

Two hundred workmen were discharged from the navy-yard, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, yesterday. About four hundred workmen remain.

The new Masonic Temple, at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, was dedicated, yesterday, by the officers of the Grand Lodge. The building, when complete, will cost $40,000.

A meeting of the Cincinnati Base Ball Club is called for Tuesday to test the sense of the club on the action of the Executive Committee, with reference to employing professionals.

A northeast storm is prevailing at Wilmington, N. C. It is feared that the ship Persia, which is ashore near there, will go to pieces. Five to six hundred bales of cotton were saved and the crew taken off to-day.

Sam. Bard, editor of the Atlanta True Georgian, heretofore devoted to the support of Grant's administration, came out yesterday morning declaring the mission of the Republican party ended, and hoists at the head of its columns the name of Hoffman for President in 1872.

The trial of the suit of Reddill, Colman & Co., of Pittsburg, against Gen. Gideon Pillow and others for coal seized at Memphis at the outbreak of the war, to the amount of $125,000, commenced yesterday in the U. S. Circuit Court at that place, before Judges Grigg and Emons.

The panic in Union Pacific securities was started on account of a rumor from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury will refuse to pay one-half of the earnings from the government transportation. No communication of the kind has been received by the company from Mr. Boutwell.

Senator Blood, of the New York Legislature, died at Ballston at 9 o'clock Tuesday night, of typhoid fever, after an illness of nearly two months. The deceased was 63 years of age, possessed of large wealth, being the proprietor of extensive works for the manufacture of axes, scythes, &c., at Ballston.

William McGowan, one of the oldest and most worthy citizens of Knoxville, Illinois, hung himself in the court-house of that city on Tuesday night. He was not discovered until yesterday. The cause of his suicide is supposed to be grief, caused by the arrest of his son, who is postmaster at Knoxville, for embezzlement.

MURDER.

An Unoffending Old Man Killed in his Own House by an Unknown Man.

CONFLICTING RUMORS.

Considerable excitement has been created in the vicinity of New Washington, Clark county, Indiana, over the perpetration in that neighborhood of another unprovoked murder. The good citizens of that county have for some time been compelled to see the fair reputation of their county, which is one of the oldest in the State, and which has been settled by men of the highest grade of integrity and intelligence, blackened and disgraced by a succession of crimes of the most heinous nature; and this last great outrage, it seems, has about carried them to that point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

This last case is the murder of an excellent old man named Abel Hale, who never had a difficulty with any one, and who was universally respected. It is said that the citizens of the county have been endeavoring to keep his murder as quiet as possible, and it is thought that this portends a speedy avenging of their own wrongs. A gentleman informs us that he has it from good authority that a vigilance committee has been formed, and that decisive steps are about to be taken by which that section of the county is to be freed from a repetition of these crimes. The statements current in regard to the facts in the case are very conflicting, and we give this as only one of the many rumors. The New Albany Ledger of yesterday has the following account:

On Friday night another cold-blooded murder occurred in Clark county, near New Washington. An old man, who lived alone, and who was reputed to be wealthy, and always to keep a large sum of money in his house, was murdered in his house by some one unknown, as is supposed, for his money.

The name of the murdered man was Abel Hale, and he was known as a most excellent and inoffensive citizen. He had been living in the neighborhood for many years, and never had a difficulty with any one. There was no truth in the report that he kept his money in the house; and if the object of the murderer was money, he got but little, probably not over one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Some of the neighbors saw a man leaving the house on horseback, late in the night, and riding away on the road leading to Lexington, Scott county; but they could not give any description of him that would lead to his identification. The old man was shot in the head, and bruised in several parts of his body as if with a heavy club. Every exertion is being made to discover the murderer.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

DECEMBER 1.

No arrests at the Clay-street station-house last night.

EX-GOVERNOR BERIAH MAGOFFIN, of Mercer, is in the city, the guest of the Galt House.

THE place for depositing mail matter, at night, at the Postoffice, is on the Third-street side, south door.

JOHN MAY, on surrendered bail, and James S. Ingram, drunkenness and disorderly conduct, were in jail last night.

A VELOCIPEDE resembling the last mosquito of summer passed through Third street last night with a zig-zag movement.

OFFICER JOHNSON yesterday took J. B. Langhorn from the gutter in a drunken condition, and lodged him in the First-street station-house.

THE straggling paupers of the rural districts are flocking to the city. There were sixteen lodged at the different station-houses last night, all from Cincinnati.

MR. A. JUDSON SHARRARD, of Henderson, a young gentleman well known and highly respected in this city, suddenly fell dead at his home on Friday last.

MIKE RAGLIN, a laborer, working on a new building in the southern limits of the city, fell from the eaves of the house late yesterday afternoon, and received severe internal injuries.

MR. AND MRS. R. T. LONG, of Shelbyville, Ky., registered at the St. Cloud Hotel last night. They came to Louisville and crossed to Jeffersonville, where they were united in the holy bonds of matrimony.

THE Jefferson-street horse-cars will commence running through from Twelfth and Rowan to First and Oak streets, to-day, for the first time since the commencement of the street repairs along its route.

Two boot-colored masculines took a lively set-to in the alley at the rear of the custom-house last night. After a lengthy fisticuff, one of the pugilistic amateurs siezed a brick, and made it play "leap-frog" off the other's cranium, putting him in good condition to be carried home.

THE case of Joseph Bowman, charged with the murder of Charles Schneider, comes up for hearing in the Circuit Court this morning. Henry Kensler and Thomas Wetherby, who were witnesses for the defense in the preliminary examination of this case, will be also tried on a charge of perjury.

MARY RILEY, a four-year-old child, whose parents live between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth and Delaware and Broadway streets, while playing in the back yard of her parents' residence, yesterday morning, fell into the cellar, by which her right ankle was fractured, rendering the child a cripple for life.

THE first annual meeting of the Women's Christian Associations will be held on Monday evening next, December 5th, at the Chestnut-street Presbyterian church. The association is of recent organization, and has for its desideratum one of humanity's noblest objects, and we wish it that success which it deserves, and which we feel sure it will attain. We shall take pleasure in making a fuller notice of this Christian enterprise on the occasion of its annual meeting.

LIEUT. SHELLY, Mr. Ryder, Mr Reed and Mr. Tucker returned to the city yesterday from a protracted hunt. By invitation they went to the grounds of Mr. John Burke, who is the friend of the sportsman and never posts his woods, and were there furnished with every facility for rare sport. Mr. Burke was formerly in business here, but he is now tilling the soil near Rono, Indiana. The hunters brought home two hundred and seventy-six quails and quite a number of rabbits and squirrels.

ABOUT the first of September last, a man named Thomas J. Ellingsworth was thought to be guilty of the murder of Mr. Frank, a citizen of Jefferson county, living near Fisherville. Subsequently, Mr. Frank turned up all right, and in a few days Ellingsworth, who had made his escape from the neighborhood in consequence of the suspicion, returned to O'Bannon's station, and, after being recognized attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself. Since that time he has been an inmate of the city hospital, on Chestnut street, and yesterday he was adjudged a lunatic in the Circuit Court, and will be sent to the asylum at Lexington.

THERE is on exhibition at the marble works of Muldoon & Co., a bronze medallion of the Hon. James Guthrie, deceased, which is one-third larger than nature. It was modeled from a photograph by Mr. Bullitt, formerly of that firm, and cast in bronze by the Ames manufacturing company, of Chicopee, Mass., which company made some years ago the celebrated bronze doors of the Capitol at Washington. The medallion is to go on a splendid obelisk of polished Scotch granite over thirty feet high and weighing over fifty tons, and which is expected to arrive in this country soon. The monument will be erected to his memory by his three daughters.

Not Ben. F. Mickey.

Information, thought to be correct, was received and published in this city several days since, of the arrest in St. Louis, of B. F. Mickey, the escaped murderer of Maurice Morris, of Lagrange, Kentucky. The information was derived from several sources, all bearing the strongest evidence of truthfulness, and, as the police authorities of St. Louis had been furnished with a photograph of Mickey, as well as a minute description of him, there was no doubt, in the minds of officers here that the right man had been captured. Detective Bligh, who knew Mickey well, went on to St. Louis, on Tuesday last, to identify him, and yesterday telegraphed Colonel Jenkins that the person arrested was not Mickey.

FRED. ZIMMERMAN.

Conclusion of his Trial in the Circuit Court Yesterday for the Murder of Calvin O. Morris.

TEN YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

The jury impaneled to try the case of the Commonwealth against Fred. Zimmerman for the murder of Calvin O. Morris, on the 1st day of June, 1869, returned their verdict yesterday evening, in substance as follows: "We, the jury, find the accused guilty of manslaughter and fix his imprisonment at ten years in the penitentiary." The case elicited much interest, both on the part of the friends of the deceased and the spectators generally. From the inception of the trial till its close, the mother, sister and brother of Morris, all dressed in the habiliments of mourning, were present, as were also the mother and wife of the accused. This circumstance added greatly to the interest of the trial. Woman's tears mingled with the rougher duties of a great criminal prosecution and defense are calculated to impress its surroundings more indelibly on the audience. If crime and its consequences could be felt and suffered by the sterner sex alone it would but little concern any save the immediate participants and their friends. But woman's grief, and woman's sorrows afford a touch of pity that makes the whole world kin, and causes the deepest regret in every heart that the innocent are even more cruelly involved in the results of man's wayward passions than the guilty.

The evidence in the case showed that Zimmerman was a driver on the Walnut-street car at the time of the killing. That Morris got into the car, and was asked by Zimmerman to deposit his fare, and that Morris said that, as an old street-car driver, he was entitled to ride free; but after going a few blocks he finally paid his fare. That a quarrel sprang up on this account between the two, and the lie, and the d—d lie was passed and returned. That finally Morris passed through the car to the front, after riding several squares beyond his home, whither he was going, and before getting off called Zimmerman a "d—d Dutch son of a bitch," which so enraged him that he struck Morris, either with his fist or the car-hook, knocking him from the car. That he followed Morris up, striking him twice over the head with his hook, holding it in one hand, and that he struck the last blow by taking the hook in both hands, bringing Morris to the ground. Morris, after getting up, went home alone, and it was not thought he was fatally hurt; but soon after getting home he went to bed, and died the next morning at 5 o'clock, his skull being badly fractured in two or three places.

The prisoner was defended on the trial by Judge J. Hop. Price, Hon. Robt. Baird and Gen Jackson, all of these gentlemen making able speeches. Judge Price followed the Commonwealth's Attorney, Col. Phil. Lee, and his defense was, as usual, very ably made. The Hon. Robt. Baird acquitted himself with ability. He took the ground that, though the blow was of course intended, the killing was accidental, and, therefore, *per impucaniam*. He began by saying this was a species of a genus of cases that he had often noticed, many of them coming within his own practice in this city. One that happened many years ago, the case of Bowles, who, in fun, while several gentlemen were on a raft in the river, pushed a German off into the water, who was drowned, not being able to swim. Another case was that of Mitchell, who killed Kartman for striking his (Mitchell's) little son. In the difficulty that ensued Mitchell threw a brickbat that unfortunately fractured Kartman's skull, producing unintentional death, and Mitchell was acquitted on the ground of killing *per impecuniam*. Also, the case of Roberts, who killed Kelly in a fight, with a small piece of plank or board, and other cases of a like nature, all occurring in this city. His conclusion was that this case was of the same class as the above, and that in the heat of passion Zimmerman struck the fatal blow with the hook that happened to be near at hand, and did not have the remotest intention of killing deceased.

General Jackson followed Judge Baird, beginning his speech on Tuesday evening, and closing on yesterday morning.

Col. Phil. Lee closed the argument in one of his happiest efforts, speaking with more than his ordinary zeal and ability. He said that, since the close of the evidence in the case and since one word had been uttered in behalf of the Commonwealth and of right and justice, as he deemed it, we had been addressed for one whole day and part of another by gentlemen for the defense, whose ingenuity and ability could be surpassed by no one. Judge Baird had been a successful criminal lawyer for a quarter of a century, and the old firm of Baird & Price was known as the hope, long almost the only hope, of thieves and murderers. But, with all the ingenuity of the distinguished gentlemen, they were put to most desperate straits. That this was a clear case of murder, he believed, and under his oath, as an officer of the State, he would endeavor to show it.

He then argued the instructions, as given by His Honor, the law as applicable to the facts, and the facts of the case, in such a manner as to draw a large audience, and to retain their attention during the delivery of his speech.

The wife and mother of accused were much affected when the jury returned their verdict, and gave way to violent and uncontrollable grief.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

The charming triad of sisters now at the Opera House are, in many respects, the best burlesque actresses that have yet appeared in Louisville. Everything that has so far been presented by them has been marked by an artistic finish and graceful talent, judiciously and carefully cultivated. The Burlesque of Pocahontas, although often performed, has never been a great success, even with Brougham as Powhatan, but the Zavistowski Sisters have really made it as pleasant a play as we remember to have seen before presented. Equally successful are the sisters in Ixion—evidencing a degree of vivacity and positive talent in the burlesque that even surpasses the reputation with which they presented themselves before our public. The merits of the sisters are so equally divided that to speak in detail is a difficult matter. Still, though equally clever, there is a marked difference in the three. The petite Miss Alice is sparkling and piquant; Mlle. Emeline is vivacious, easy and graceful, while Miss Christine, with more experience, combines the qualities of the other two. The song and dance of Miss Alice in Pocahontas is quite different from anything of the kind offered before in this city, and pleases no less from its excellence than its novelty.

Now that the absorbing interest in the Thomas concerts is past, we imagine that even better houses than before will greet the sisters. They certainly deserve it. To-night Ixion will be repeated.

Stage Gossip.

Next Monday night has been given Mr. C. P. De Groat, a most worthy actor of the home company, as a benefit evening.

Cat-calls, "hi-his," "brayvos," and stamping of feet at public places of amusement, are made penitentiary offences by a recent city ordinance in Rochester, New York State.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city has arranged for an extended course of lectures to be given in Weisiger Hall during the coming winter. Jno. B. Gough and Kate Field have been already announced.

Miss Kate Putnam, somewhat sensationally announced in our advertising columns, has received very flattering notices in the Kentucky press of the towns she has recently visited. She is to appear here some time during this month.

A noticeable and no less pleasant feature of last night's concert was the omission of the usual habit of bored or anxious persons of leaving the house before the close of the last selection. An improvement that it were well to make an established custom.

Definite arrangements for the appearance of Marie Seebach and her company in this city do not seem to have been entered into, but she will in all probability be here some time between the 12th and 25th of this month. Her agent comes to Louisville this week, when more positive information will be given of the debut in Louisville of this great tragedienne.

Miss Kellogg announces a concert to be given at Weisiger Hall on the evening of the 21st instant. She may rest assured of an ovative welcome. We know of no voice now upon the American stage, not even excepting Mlle. Nilsson's, that commands such hearty and universally favorable comment and reception as that of Clara Louise Kellogg, peculiarly our native songstress. Whether Miss Topp will be with her on this visit is not announced.

The musical library alone of Mr. Thomas must be one of the most complete in this country. We are told that, out of some three hundred concerts given by him through the past two seasons, his programme upon any two evenings has never been the same. That in so large a field his orchestra should fail in no respect in its exposition of such difficult music, is an added wonder. There really seems no fault in their composition. We bid the organization well-speed in its projected visit through the South.

Prior to his projected visit to New York in the interest of his art, the musical amateurs and professionals of this city tender to Mr. W. R. McQuown a complimentary benefit, to be given at Weisiger Hall on the evening of December 12th next. Prof. McQuown has appeared in every home concert that we can remember given in this city for a long time past, and the Mendelssohn Quintette Club do no more than offer a deserved testimonial to his previous efforts in their behalf, and that of others, in tendering him this farewell tribute.

Professor W. J. Davis, formerly of the University of St. Petersburg, and a recent traveler in Persia, Bokhara, Chinese Tartary, and other countries, and for some time the companion of Dr. Livingstone, will soon give in this city a course of lectures on the countries through which he has traveled. He comes well recommended, and we presume from what we see of his lectures in the papers of the cities where he has given them, that they will prove both highly entertaining and instructive. Due notice of the time and place of his lecture will be given.

U. S. Marine Hospital Report.

The following is the report of the admissions, departures, and deaths at the U. S. Marine Hospital for the month of November, 1870:

No. Patients Remaining Last Day of October—	
Whites	60
Colored	38
Admitted During the Month—	
Whites	57
Colored	32
Treated during November	187
Discharged During the Month—	
Whites	51
Colored	40
Died During the Month—	
Whites	1
Colored	
Remaining on the Last Day of the Month—	
Whites	51
Colored	44

T. J. GRIFFITHS, Surgeon in Charge.

CITY POLITICS.

An Important Interest.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In your issue of the 29th, referring to the coming municipal election, you say:

"As there is no general election and no important question of general interest has been mooted, there is danger that the people will not take hold of this matter and bring to bear upon the selection of these officers that care and scrutiny demanded at all times and under all circumstances by the interests of our great city. She is one of the leading centers of industry, commerce, and culture in a great nation, and, while her domestic affairs afford scope for the highest business tact and integrity, the successful direction of her extensive and complicated external relations requires, in this age of eager competition, the broadest intelligence combined with sagacity and the spirit of enterprise. No matter if our affairs may seem to be in an easy and hum-drum condition on election day, it is impossible to elect a Council that may not, during the term of its existence, either involve the city in serious difficulties or seize some golden opportunity that will lead her on to fortune. In every department the city needs and is entitled to the services of her best men, and to use his best endeavor to secure these for her is a duty from which no citizen can release himself with impunity. When the honest, wise and public spirited of our people attempt to evade this duty, they turn the city and themselves over to the tender mercies of those who take part in elections only to promote private interests or further the schemes of predatory combinations."

It is to the very condition of things which your article foreshadows that I desire to call the attention of the public and the candidates for Aldermen and Councilmen.

There are certain important railroads already projected upon which the coming Council will be called upon to act. The Louisville and Chattanooga Grand Trunk railroad will certainly demand the attention of the new boards at an early moment. The States of Kentucky and Tennessee have already granted charters for this magnificent enterprise, fraught with so much of interest, and, when completed, so full of material profit to Louisville. If this road is completed it will defeat the purposes of Cincinnati, and bring to Louisville the trade which that city expects to reap from her projected invasion of Kentucky. This road is intended to pass through the richest portions of the two States, and will be of more importance to our city than any she has ever aided in constructing. Leaving Louisville and passing through Jefferson, it runs by Taylorsville, in Spencer county; thence by Bloomfield, in Nelson; Springfield, in Washington; Lebanon, in Marion; Campbellsville, in Taylor; Columbia, in Adair, and Burksville, in Cumberland county, Kentucky; thence by Livingston, in Overton county, Tennessee; thence by the most practicable route through Putnam to Sparta, in White county; thence through Van Buren county, crossing Cumberland Mountain and entering Sequatchie Valley a few miles south of Pikeville, in Bledsoe county; thence by Dunlap, the county seat of Sequatchie; thence through the eastern portion of Marion county to Chattanooga.

The advantage that this road presents to the consideration of Louisville is that the subscriptions to a great extent to the Cumberland and Ohio railroad, in the counties through which it is projected and through which this will pass, can now be obtained for this company; so that if Louisville will give her aid, and act promptly, this great work can be put in process of rapid construction at once. The people of the counties in Tennessee, through which it will pass, are enthusiastic in its favor, and whenever Louisville acts affirmatively, they will subscribe liberally, both in land and money. The passage of the bill by the Tennessee Legislature through the influence of the Senators and members from the counties named, proves the ardent interest they have in it.

This road will draw to Louisville all that trade and wealth for which Cincinnati has so anxious and interested an eye. It will give her that commercial supremacy over the latter which causes it to play so artful and desperate a game against the interests of Louisville. Will you, if you are elected, permit Cincinnati to snatch the scepter from your own city, or will you vote to afford aid, and thus meet the rich agricultural and mineral regions through which it will pass, and cause them to pour their treasures into the lap of Louisville? This is the question which the members of the new boards will have to determine, and upon which the people expect them to speak in no unmeaning manner before the day of election.

The merchants and manufacturers, and all other citizens of Louisville are interested in railroad rings, are willing to tax themselves to build new roads. These roads will bring in more trade, increase the sources of wealth, appreciate the value of every foot of ground in the city, and add to the general prosperity.

There is another point. The municipal legislation of this city has, so far as railroads are concerned, almost entirely been controlled by the power and majority of a single huge corporation. Its demands heretofore have in effect amounted to a subordination of all the interests of Louisville to its ambitious and avaricious maw, whilst on the other hand its policy has been to forget your city, and in effect, to discriminate against it. This is the effect, whether intentional or not. It would seem, however, to speak very little for its able management to say that at times it does not know what it is about, and that it is in blissful ignorance of the injury it will more frequently than seldom do the commercial interests of Louisville. The evidence has been time and again afforded that "it has done the things (towards Louisville) which it ought not to have done," and has never been successfully refuted. It is true it does these things "on the sly," but if a mammoth concern, running over six hundred miles of railroad, thinks it can hide what it does from an injured community it is very much mistaken. It is the delusion of the ostrich, who, when it buries its head in the sand, imagines that it conceals all else besides.

At Frankfort, last winter, most of the generals of this vast power (or their agents), which seeks to tighten its grasp upon Louisville, used the scheme to defeat that of Cincinnati to grasp the rich treasures for herself which this road offers to Louisville, but when they had secured the ill-health of that measure, turned their backs upon this great road. So palpable was their supposed friendship for this scheme that many of them were canvassed amongst its friends as gentlemen who, on account of their position and wealth, would be good material out of which to pick a President for the Louisville and Chattanooga road, and yet they "went back" upon the friendship for it which they had theretofore so warmly shown. They want nothing but what is comprised within their own great selves. They forget that James Guthrie is dead and that his hat is too big for them to wear. He would have had the foresight to have seen that this road would have sided his own.

You are right when you say: "It is impossible to elect a Council that may not, during the term of its existence, either *involve the city in serious difficulties or seize some golden opportunity to lead her on to fortune.*" Suppose a proposition is made to convey to the Louisville and Nashville railroad all the city stock in that road, and such a thing is not improbable, what security have you that this vast check upon its assumption, this great balance of power, which you hold will not disappear from your hands, if you do not commit your proposed servants against so odious and iniquitous a scheme. That such a proposition is one of the important questions of general interest which will come before the next General Council, I have good reason to believe. Let the new Aldermen and Councilmen ask it what it has done with the violated pledges made by it one year ago during the Newcomb and Wilder race; and when they are asked to give it additional power by a transfer of the city stock, let them reject with indignity the proposition, and as the servants of the people, show it that the Louisville and Nashville road does not own Louisville, but that Louisville intends to hold its power over the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Let no man be elected who can be spirited away when an important railroad election is to ensue.

Let the people commit their candidates upon these points before the election, for, as sure as they do not, the arts and wiles of this great power will seduce their representatives. The great railroad corporations of the North and Northwest have already seized upon the political power of those States and have corrupted every source of legislation to their uses. Let not Louisville become a willing agent of her own dishonor. COMPETITION.

To the Voters of Louisville.

Be not indifferent and careless about the municipal election of next Tuesday. Excuse yourselves not, in your own estimation, for being inactive, and forever absenting yourselves from the polls, maybe because of a foregone conclusion in your own minds that "rings" and purchaseable materials will carry the election anyhow. This is not within the power of any such materials if those who are considered, and consider themselves, "good citizens" do their duty; and those are the best citizens who are awake to the fact that their own personal interests are promoted by a just and careful regard for the rights and interests of the community. Let the voters go with us for a moment; and to induce them to do so it surely ought to be sufficient to ask them to look at the list of candidates voluntarily announcing themselves, or announced by a more or less extensive combinations, for the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council.

Considering the distrust generally prevalent of local political aspirants, any fair-minded citizen can look over the names presented with honest city pride. There are very many offered for our suffrages who have the respect of the whole community—men whose career, as individuals and as citizens, for from five to thirty or more years, is without reproach and unimpeachable. No city of the population could have presented more candidates for such positions of such established character. Shall we take care of such men, and, through them, of our own municipal interests and fair fame, by electing them? or shall we pretermit our plain duties and allow others who have not the community confidence to be elected by their own efforts in personal interest. A. B.

Fifth-Ward Democrats.

We, the undersigned Democratic voters of the Fifth Ward, under existing circumstances, deem it expedient that a convention be called at once for the purpose of making nominations for ward officers for the ensuing municipal election, and, with that view, we respectfully request that the Ward Executive Committee call said meeting Friday evening next at some hall, designated by said committee:

Dr. J. H. Kellar,	E. Reebl,
T. E. C. Brinly,	J. H. Stier,
L. N. Long,	B. McMahan,
John McQuinlan,	John Smith,
George Douglas,	Henry Mellns, Jr.,
W. W. Maydwell,	Thomas Sheban,
Patrick Buckley,	J. Casey,
James Douglas,	John Cain,
T. J. McManaon,	J. P. Ross,
B. Newton,	L. Sorney,
M. Sullivan,	Henry Behn,
Joe. W. Putnam,	O. Sepoettlo,
William Beyerback,	Hillig Steaketz,
James O. Burdett,	Samuel Booker,
H. Schroeder,	John Walsh,
R. Woltering,	A. Dinkinspiel,
Ed. Barrett,	J. M. Searcy,
M. Fitzpatrick,	F. H. Johnson,
C. Risroan,	Jos. S. Overton,
Theodore Gross,	Ernst Conder,

And many others.

Meeting in the Fourth Ward.

A meeting of the Democratic voters of the Fourth ward was held at Turner Hall last night. Mr. T. C. Tucker was called to the chair, and opened at once the business of the evening. A unanimous vote was given in favor of Capt. Bart Jenkins for Alderman. The following named persons were put in nomination for Councilmen, and the vote stood as follows: W. B. Connell, 203; J. Jamison, 53; W. O'Connor, 102; Jas. Roach, 62; W. Egelhoff, 141. The names of Thos. Rankin and Dr. Nesbitt were offered as candidates for the School Board, resulting as follows: Rankin, 205; Nesbitt, 75. The meeting then adjourned.

City Hospital Report.

The following is a report of the private and charity patients admitted, discharged, died, and born at the City Marine Hospital during the Month of November, 1870:

No. of patients remaining Oct. 31	106
No. of patients admitted during November	82
Total	188
No. of patients discharged	65
No. of patients died	5
No. of patients remaining November 30	118
Total	188
No. of dispensary patients prescribed for and medicines furnished	59
No. of children born	2

MRS. E. H. GARY, Supt.

Indictments.

The Grand Jury returned into court the following indictments yesterday: George Baily, larceny; Thornton Smith, larceny; Alfred St. Clair, larceny, and adjourned to meet again this morning.

CITY FEATURES.

Important Notice.

All those owning property on Broadway, between First and Wenzel, are requested to meet to-morrow evening, Dec. 1st, at 3½ o'clock, at Board of Trade room, Third, below Main. The contractors have commenced suit for Nicolson pavement, and this meeting is requested in order to determine what steps shall be taken. Prompt attendance is desired. Those who cannot be present should send representatives.

A Christmas Cheese.

There is now on exhibition at the Italian Warehouse of A. Fonda & Sons the largest cheese in the world, weighing 1,217 pounds. This is one of a pair made to order for the Christmas trade of the Messrs. Fonda. Call soon, and see this monster, as it will be cut next Monday.

Sale of Cheap Lots.

I will sell ten beautiful lots on the corner of Fourteenth and Delaware streets this evening. Persons who may desire lots in this vicinity will do well to attend the sale. I pledge myself to sell every lot I offer. S. S. Meddis.

☞ Mr. Henry Knofel has removed his bookstore to the new building a few doors east of his old stand, Market street, between Second and Third. See his card elsewhere.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Young's Camphor Ice Soap. Delightful for winter. Prevents chapping. At all druggists.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

Life Insurance.

A well-established New York Life Insurance Company desires to secure the services of an American and a German to act as General Agents for its American and German Departments in the city of Louisville. General, special and local agents are also wanted for every Senatorial district in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Liberal inducements will be offered, including a guaranteed salary to be paid out of the premiums collected.

None but those who can furnish evidence of good business tact and integrity need apply. Address Superintendent Insurance, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for Soothing Children.

Many sleepless nights of painful watchings to the anxious mother might be avoided by using this valuable preparation.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The immense business that Sproule & Mandeville are doing enables them to be in something new every week in the way of clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods. National Hotel building, Nos. 124 and 126, corner Main and Fourth streets.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Largest and most elegant stock of clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods at Sproule & Mandeville's, National Hotel building, corner Main and Fourth, Nos. 124 and 126.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathising with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, or Improved Chill Cure. The Captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK., June 2, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c., &c. Respectfully, MATHEW HIXON.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 60. Beat it if you can.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

Charles Roark and John Robinson, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Roark discharged; other fined $5.

Georgiana Brown, disorderly conduct; fined $20.

Wm. Watson, disorderly conduct; discharged.

John Robinson, carrying concealed a deadly weapon; discharged.

Susan Williams, assault and battery on Eliza Leese; continued.

O. A. Burrell, drunkenness; fined $5.

R. T. Gillespie, suspected felon; discharged.

Wash. Ball, assault and battery on Nancy Campbell; dismissed at costs.

William Fry, abuse of family; held in $300 bonds for three months.

Thomas McShay, stealing a pocket-book, $200 in money and a shovel from Dennis Conner; discharged.

Ed. Johnson, forging a note; held in $200 to answer.

Thomas Cook, cutting and wounding Ben. Shawny with intent to kill; continued until Thursday.

Robert Anderson, assault and battery on John Norton with intent to kill; continued to December 8.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. HENRY J. STITES, JUDGE.

NEW SUITS INSTITUTED.

James Morris vs. M. Stone, Sr., et al.; petition filed, summons and two copies issued.

R. W. Aiken et al. vs. Herman Thierman et al.; petition, bill and protest filed, bond for costs executed and summons and three copies issued.

Mike Zippler vs. Citizens' Passenger Railway Company; petition filed, summons and copy issued.

H. A. Thierman et al. vs. R. C. Selick; petition and note filed, summons and copy issued.

ORDERS AND JUDGMENTS.

D. W. Sanders vs. John O. Ross. On motion of plaintiff, and on affidavit, it is ordered that plaintiff have execution issued forthwith herein.

T. E. Walker vs. Spratt & Co. Mandate of Court of Appeals filed affirming judgment heretofore rendered in this case.

G. F. & C. T. Wood vs. L. Baker. Leave granted Sheriff to amend his return on execution No. 5,861, which was issued in this case.

Fred Hartman vs. Mark Mundy. Assigned to 6th of March for trial, and leave given plaintiff to withdraw his reply to defendant's answer and counter claim by leaving copy.

Moses Bennett et al. vs. J. P. Sinclair et al.; plaintiff filed amended petition by consent.

Kerr, Brown & Co. vs. Adam Condy; two weeks further time given plaintiff to file amended petition.

W. S. Macrae et al. vs. D. Merritt; assigned to 5th of December, 1870, for trial, 3 o'clock p. m.

Louis R. & E. Rettig vs. Charles Floden et al.; judgment and verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $200 damages.

T. Jack Conn vs. P. and M. Pfeiffer; submitted to the court, without jury, and assigned to 6th December, 1870, for trial.

E. C. Dowdy vs. G. W. Wood, et al. By agreement of parties plaintiff recovers of defendants $62 50, with interest and costs.

Seymour & Abbott vs. R. W. Mosly. Plaintiff objections to sufficiency of defendants, and response overruled, and plaintiff excepts. Law and facts submitted to the Court, and the Court not being fully advised takes time.

Mary Smith, et al., vs. Alex. Hessey, et al. Plaintiff failing to appear defendant asks for nonsuit, which is granted.

C. Muller & Co. vs. P. Varbl.; assigned to 6th February, 1871, for trial.

W. C. Hite vs. Reader & Welsh; assigned to 23d of December, 1870.

John Krum vs. [illegible] & Smith; assigned for trial to 23d of December, 1870.

J. W. Lewis vs. Verhoff Bros.; jury not having time were dispersed till to-morrow morning.

W. C. Evans, adm'r, &c., vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company; jury and verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,100 and costs in this behalf expended.

CAUSES ASSIGNED.

The following cases are set for hearing, on the Court of Common Pleas docket, for Saturday, December 3, 1870, on the trial docket:

H. H. Phillips vs. Snyder & Rider.
Home Insurance Company vs. Varble & May.
G. G. Whitman vs. David Bissett.
H. B. Claflin & Co. vs. Isaac Collins.
J. H. and G. W. Hobbiezell vs. Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company.
Jacob Schlester vs. E. Frances et al.
John Pernet vs. Paul Villier.
W. J. Robards vs. Peter Peiffer.
Chambers & Kean vs. H. Thierman & Co.
H. Thierman vs. Charles Kunn s.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

ORDERS AND DECREES.

Sallie E. Stewart vs. Edward Stewart et al. On motion of plaintiff it is ordered that the Marshal of this court have leave to correct the boundary of the real estate described in the report of sale.

J. L. Hornsby vs. Jacob Strobman et al.
Isham Henderson vs. same, 22,476.
Isham Henderson vs. same, 23,477.

This day came plaintiffs and counsel, and on their motion it is ordered that the submission of the three above entitled causes be and the same is hereby set aside, and that the said causes be and the same are hereby remanded to the rules.

A WOMAN'S TROUBLES.

A Husband That Don't Want His Wife to Obtain a Divorce.

An amended petition was yesterday filed by the plaintiff in the Chancery Court, in a divorce case, in which she alleges that her husband, the defendant, has been served with process in the case, and that on the 24th of November, 1870, he wrote her to meet him at the house of Mrs. J—— in Louisville, and threatening that if she did not he would give his whole estate to his mother. The following is a *verbatim* copy of the letter:

Dear wife please come to "Miss J——'s house this morning" if you want to see me again. I want to see you about my property bring Billy along. Dear wife rite me a answer and let this boy bring it. If you do not come I will give my mother everything I have got Yours til Death LOUIS your husband

Plaintiff states that pursuant to said request she met the defendant; that he threatened to leave the State and dispose of his property so as to defeat the recovery by plaintiff of alimony herein. Plaintiff charges that defendant is about to leave the State and remove his property, and that she believes he will fraudulently sell and conceal it, so as to defeat her claim for alimony. She prays an injunction to restrain him from so doing, and for attachment to secure her claim against the same.

GRATULATING GRATZ.

Speech of the New Governor of Missouri to the Serenaders

OBSOLETE ISSUES.

FELLOW SOLDIERS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: When those who fought the battle of freedom in the field and those who energised its policies in the State, thus unite their congratulations over our victory, I feel well assured that the work which has been done, was not only well done, but was worthy to be done. When the Republican convention met at Jefferson City, it was found that various political contrivances had been employed to divest it of any truly representative character, and that it was determined under cover of such fraudulent guise to dominate it in the name of intolerance and for the sole benefit of personal rings and cliques. They relied upon an ostensible majority, and supposed that they could ignore the principle of equal citizenship that constitutes the ground-work of all free institutions. With a courage almost unparalleled in our annals, you determined to rectify the lines of organization; to emphasize the great achievement of the war—equal rights—even in the person of your adversaries, and to make your appeal to the people of Missouri upon a platform that embodied the cardinal truths of human liberty as to person and property and official tenure and commercial restraints. Surrendering no principle yourselves, you ask no humiliation from others, but accepting the basis of accomplished facts, your purpose to garland the grave of our late conflict with the immortelles that typify freedom and fraternity for all the races of men that may dwell under the flag of our republic. [Cheers.] And the victory has been one of which you have every reason to be proud.

Soldiers: Wherever I have gone in the canvass of this great State, I have ever found that those who bore the brunt of battle were the first to extend the right hand of reconciliation—[Cheers]—prompt to forget all animosity, and to consign to oblivion obsolete issues, bygone phraseology, past nomenclature. It was only those who held high carnival in the rear that would still prolong the note of discord, hoping for continued pillage. [Cheers.]

Republicans: You have been vindicated in both judgment and attitude, for when you come to count up one hundred and twenty thousand freemen, who rallied to your standard, you find that a large majority of those who have co-operated with you heretofore are inscribed in the list of voters who have supported your ticket in the recent election, and even of those who were constrained by sinister methods into opposition, the signs are already significant that, recognizing the truth of the situation, they are declaring themselves day by day as of one mind for the future and not again to be banded into hostility to your achievement.

And now, my friends, one and all, let me say that the twentieth century will be upon us briefly—that present generation of men will have to do its life work in the interval without stint, and that we cannot afford to have it find us wrangling about the fundamental principles of human freedom. If we are to accomplish anything worthy of our age, there should be unanimity among American people on these points. I congratulate you then that Missouri has made the initiative in that direction, and as I had occasion a few evenings since, in responding to some of my Democratic fellow-citizens, to compliment them upon their patriotic devotion, and to thank them for their united support, so I would not let this occasion pass without renewing to them the same expression, and saying that I have nothing to take back from what I then uttered. They have been as heroic as yourselves. [Cheers.]

Let the after-time prove that we are all prepared to go forward to the problems of the future with an eye single to the highest developments of industrial freedom and equality in the social organization. Furthermore let me say that there are more triumphs to be achieved in the hereafter; that we are only upon the eve of the greatest social developments, and that it is ours to lead in the progression of the future.

Therefore let us not be slothful or timid or reluctant, but press boldly forward to the mastery of the future.

In conclusion, I have only to say to you, my friends, that so far as I am concerned, and so far as you have intrusted me with the control of your affairs, I can only recognize now that the State needs absolute peace, internal development of her resources, a wise adaptation of laws to labor, and an absolute honesty of administration. [Cheers.]

These I can promise, so far as executive influence goes. If the people will help me, before God I will give them a new era in Missouri and in the great West. [Cheers.]

The serenaders were afterwards hospitably entertained by Mr. Brown.

HEALTH MAXIMS.

Dr. Dio Lewis on What to Eat, How to Eat, and When to Eat.

Gluttony counts one hundred victims where drunkenness counts one.

To regulate health we must regulate diet.

Certain kinds of food feed the fat and leave the muscles and brain to starve. Certain other foods feed the muscles exclusively, and certain others the brain. A large part of the food of Americans is composed of white flour, sugar and butter. People who try to live upon such stuff gradually starve to death.

There is a gentleman in Boston who has amassed an immense fourtune. His carriage is the finest in the neighborhood, and he wastes money lavishly; but his face is the picture of despair. Life is a torture to him, because he is nervous and dyspeptic. Half the rich men and women belong to the category of the miserable; they cannot digest their dinners.

The common notion that our health and life depend on a mysterious Providence is downright infidelity. A child goes out of a hot room with naked arms and legs in pursuit of its daily supply of poisoned candies, and then dies of croup. Is that a mysterious Providence? If a man indulges himself until he gets the gout, and the disease attacks his heart and kills him, is his death a mystery? The reason that the American people are such dyspeptics, is that they eat and drink so much, and eat and drink so fast.

The teeth will not decay if they are kept clean. A toothbrush is a good thing, but one good toothpick is worth an armful of toothbrushes. There is a gentleman now living in New York city who has three beautiful front teeth which he purchased from the mouth of an Irishman. His own teeth were removed and instantly Patrick's were transferred.

The process of digestion begins in the mouth and ends in the lungs. The mouth grinds the food; the lungs supply the oxygen which converts the products of the food into pure and useful blood.

Dr. Lewis once attended the lecture of a Thomsonian doctor who explained the use of mercury as follows:

"And now do you know how marcury produces the rheumatiz? I'll tell you exactly how marcury produces the rheumatiz. You see marcury has a great many sharp pints, and them sharp pints go straight in the flesh, and when the muscles rub over them sharp pints it scratches, and that's the rheumatiz."

Many people imagine themselves afflicted with serious diseases when they are only suffering from dyspepsia. A dyspeptic patient always despairs: a consumptive always hopes.

John Abernethy was the greatest man the medical profession has produced in modern times. Perhaps no other man has contributed so much to temperance in eating as he.

To make the best bread that can be made of wheat, obtain good wheat and grind it without bolting; mix it with cold water until it is as thick as can be beaten with a spoon; after it is thoroughly beaten down, put it into a large iron pan, composed of many little ones, which must first be made hot; put it then quickly into a hot oven and bake it as rapidly as possible.

Indian corn makes excellent nourishment. It contains a large amount of oil, has remarkable fattening qualities, and is likewise remarkable as a heat-producer. Rice keeps its consumers fat, but it lacks the elements which feed the muscles and brain.

Potatoes, both Irish and sweet, are very poor food for brain and muscle.

Of meats, the best for heat and fat are pork, mutton, lamb, beef and veal; for muscle, beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork; for brain and nerve, beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork.

In cold weather, fat meat, butter and the like, will keep the body warm; and in warm weather, milk, eggs, bran-bread and summer vegetables will keep it cool.

There is no difficulty in a poor man's having meat for his family every day. Take, for example, what is called a shank of beef. The very best can be bought for a fraction of what the dearest parts cost. A single pound cooked in a stew with dry bits of bread, will make a meal for an entire family.

The Greek and Roman armies ate but once a day.

The common impression that tomatoes are the healthiest of all vegetables is a mistake. If eaten at all, it should be with great moderation, and never raw. Tomatoes have sometimes produced salivation. Dr. Lewis knew a young woman who had lost all her teeth from excessive eating of tomatoes.

Pies and cakes are poisonous.

To healthy persons mineral waters are not wholesome.

Corsets are most injurious to digestion. Their use finally results in an immense and very ugly protuberance of the abdomen.

"When shall we learn to seek for happiness? We run mad for money, believing it is there. Look," says Dr. Lewis, "at A. T. Stewart's wretched face."

Light and sunshine are indispensable to health, and great curative agents in disease.

Those who suffer from heartburn should avoid soups, drink nothing at meals, say "No, thank you," to pies and cakes, and go without supper.

If you wish to live to eighty-five in the full enjoyment of all your faculties, go to bed at 9 o'clock, and eat twice a day a moderate quantity of plain food.

The native American requires more sleep than the average European. Nine or ten hours' sleep in a single night is very beneficial. Thin Yankees should go to bed at nine and rise between five and six.

In a girls' school, which Dr. Lewis conducted with great success at Lexington, Massachusetts, the health rules were as follows: "To go to bed at half-past eight every evening, to rise early in the morning and take a walk, to walk a second time during the day, to eat only twice a day plain nourishing food, to wear no corsets, to exercise twice a day half an hour in gymnastics, and to dance an hour for about three times a week. The gymnastic exercises proved invaluable; but the nine hours in bed were still more so."

The word biliousness is a sort of respectful cover for piggishness. People are not bilious who eat what they should.

Weakness of the stomach is a protection against other maladies. So dyspepsia is the safety valve, and may be spoken of as one of the sources of longevity.

People who are fat can easily be reduced by reducing their food and giving them more exercise. Such persons must not sleep too much. Long sleep fattens. Thin people, on the contrary, should sleep a great deal.

PROVERBS ABOUT WOMEN.

What the Old Bachelors of Ancient Days Said.

[From the Revolution.]

It is said that the proverbs of the world furnish an epitome of the wit and wisdom of all nations and ages. The most salient and universal traits of human nature are caught and preserved in them, as flies are preserved in amber. The same is true of the deeply ingrained prejudices which have come down to us from a semi-barbarous time. If proverbs are in many cases neat and portable packages in which self-evident truths are handed about, they also furnish conveyance for many ideas which do not fit the period in which we live. Old, hateful, unjust notions, about women especially, are thus kept in circulation, and show how deep was the brand of her servitude in the ages when they were coined by male ingenuity. Much of this small change of thought is spurious, but it is curious and instructive as measuring the thorough contempt men often expressed for women at the time of their most servile submission to male rule. In these brief editions of would be-wisdom the intellect of woman is almost universally derided:

A Hebrew proverb says:

When an ass climbs a ladder we may find wisdom in women.

As another has it:

Three women and a goose make a market.

And another still:

Where there are women and geese there wants no noise.

Here is a batch of proverbs illustrative of the utter worthlessness of woman:

A man of straw is better than a woman of gold.

A dead wife, it is also said, is the best goods in a man's house.

The badness of man is better than the goodness of woman, declares a Jewish proverb.

The death of wives and the loss of sheep make men rich.

If a woman were as little as she is good,
A pea's cod would make her a gown and a hood.
Deeds are males; words are females.

The deceit, inconstancy and untrustworthy characteristics of women have called into existence a score of proverbs, from which we select a few:

No relying on women, wine and fortune.
Women and wine, game and deceit,
Make the wealth small and the wants great.
Women, wind and fortune are ever changing.

The necessity of the personal castigation of wives is insisted on by some of these old saws. Here is one that says:

A spaniel, a woman and a walnut tree,
The more they are beaten the better still they be.

Another has it:

You may beat the devil into your wife, but you will never bring him out again.

The childish notion that women ought habitually to keep silence is expressed by a number of sayings:

Silence is the best ornament of a woman.
Silence is a fine jewel for a woman, but 'tis seldom worn.
Let women spin, and not preach.
Maidens should be mild and meek,
Swift to hear and slow to speak.
Maidens should be mim till they're married, and then they may burn kirks.

No greater degree of contempt could possibly be expressed than by the comparisons to which women are subjected:

It's as great a pity to see a woman weep as to see a goose go barefoot.
A woman's tongue wags like a lamb's tail.
Women and dogs set men by the ears.
Women and hens, through too much gadding, are lost.

Here is one of the articles of the old marriage-creed:

Go down the ladder when thou marriest a wife; go up when thou choosest a friend.

Here is encouragement for constant housekeeping and drudgery:

The wife that expects to have a good name is always at home, as if she were lame; and the maid that is honest, her chiefest delight is still to be doing from morning till night.

His Satanic Majesty, it would appear by these saws, is on intimate terms with the sex:

Tell a woman she's a beauty, and the Devil will tell her so ten times.

Man is fire; woman is tow; the Devil comes and sets them in a blaze.

Here is the terse expression of a very pernicious belief:

Women commend a modest man, but like him not.

Woman's capacity for intrigue and deceit is thus expressed:

Women, in mischief, are wiser than men.
Women conceal all they know not.
Who hath a fair wife needs more than two eyes.
For whom does the blind man's wife paint herself?

The shrewish qualities of women are drawn in no alluring colors:

If you can abide a curst wife you need not fear any company.
Every man can tame a shrew but he that hath her.

Here is compliment to womanly intuitions:

Take your wife's first advice, not her second.

Proverbs complimentary to women are seldom met, but these that follow express homely truths:

One hair of a woman draws more than a team of oxen.
She that gazes much spins not much.
Silks and satins put out the kitchen fire.
Observe the face of the wife and know the husband's character.

The penury of women is here acknowledged:

Women must have their wills while they live, because they make none when they die.

Old maids are subjected to a horrible fate by proverb-mongers:

Old maids lead apes in hell.

Young maids without matrimonial prospects are of course depicted as a drug:

The worst store is a maid unbestowed.
Maids want nothing but husbands, and when they have them they want everything.

I have failed to find any considerable number of proverbs containing sarcasms and strictures upon men in their relations with women. I, therefore, conclude that these churlish saws were made wholly by soured and disappointed bachelors and old curmudgeons among benedicts. As women are now learning to use the well-nibbed pen of sarcasm, perhaps in a century or two a proverbial literature may come into existence which will tell some plain and certain truths of men in the briefest and pithiest manner.

☞ A somnambulist in New Haven jumped down, the other night, sixteen feet upon a tin roof, and, still asleep, deliberately walked off on to another roof six feet lower, then walked through a skylight and lodged on a table ten feet below, and then in some way crawled back through the dismantled skylight, cutting his feet badly in his struggles. The noise awakened a man in the house, who found the somnambulist standing upon the tin roof, with nothing on but his shirt, and entirely unconscious as to how he came there. He was wounded and nearly frozen, and was taken back into the house and properly cared for.

☞ It is customary in Massachusetts to open the sessions of the Supreme Court with prayer. At the recent term in Fitchburg the clergyman in attendance, after asking Divine favor and guidance for the presiding Judge, proceeded to earnestly implore the Lord for similar blessings upon the Judge's wife and children, that they might be spared in life and in health during his absence, and that, at the close of the term, he might be once more restored to the bosom of his family. As the presiding Judge was never married, his feelings during the service may be imagined.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Nov. 30.—Clear. Thermometer 38. Monongahela 6 feet eight and stationary. The three boats which left yesterday with coal got stuck at Brunot, obstructing the channel, which delays coal shipments. The Messenger leaves for New Orleans and the W. F. Curtis for Cincinnati to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—River 10 feet 5 inches and has risen 17 inches. The wharf is filled with boats. Not much Southern freight moving. Two of the largest boats ever built here are loading for New Orleans. Clear. Temperature 45 degrees.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Nov. 30.—The Emma Floyd has been raised and will be here to-morrow.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 30.—River stationary; thirty-three inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy and cold.

CAIRO, Nov. 30.—Mary Houston, New Orleans, to Louisville, 5 a. m.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 8; Trader, Louisville to Yazoo river, 9; Pauline Carroll, Cairo to New Orleans, 9; City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis, 9; Bon Accord, St. Louis to Mound City, 9; Indiana, New Orleans to Louisville, 11; Ralston, St. Louis to Cairo, 4 p. m.; Sioux City, St. Louis to Louisville, 5; Belle of Memphis, Memphis, to St. Louis, 7; Judge Baker, Caseyville to return, & Umpire, Nashville packet, 7. The river rose two inches. Clear; mercury 54.

CAIRO, Nov. 30.—Umpire, Nashville packet, 7 p. m. River rose 2 inches. Weather clear. Mercury 54 degrees.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—Arrived—Lucy Bertram and Mollie McPike, from Keokuk; H. M. Shreve, from Red river; Mary Alice and barges, from New Orleans; Bill Henderson, from St. Paul. Departed—Lucy Bertram, for Keokuk; Belfast, for New Orleans; Grand Tower, for Memphis. River falling slowly. Weather clear and cool.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 30.—Weather cloudy. Mercury 56. River about stationary, with seven and a half feet at Bulletin bar and eight feet at St. Francis, where the Great Republic and Thompson Dean are still aground, but being lightened. Arkansas and White rivers falling, with four feet to Little Rock and Augusta. Departed—City of Quincy, Olive Branch, and Magenta, for New Orleans; City of Cairo, for Vicksburg; Arthur, for St. Louis.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 30.—Up—Seminole, City of Vicksburg, Grand Era. Down—Belle Yazoo. The river is falling. Weather cool and cloudy.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Arrived—Kellogg and barges, St. Louis; Post Boy, St. Louis; Belle Lee, Memphis, with 5,019 bales of cotton, the largest since the war. Departed—Mollie Able, St. Louis.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; middling uplands 16¾c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are drooping; receipts 30,800 barrels; extra [illegible]; superfine [illegible]; good to choice [illegible]; common to good Ohio [illegible]; St. Louis [illegible]. Rye flour [illegible]. Cornmeal is quiet. Whisky is dull and prices are a shade lower at [illegible]. Provisions are steady; mess pork, old, [illegible]; new [illegible]; prime mess [illegible]; seller December and January. Beef, plain mess [illegible]; extra mess [illegible]; beef hams [illegible]; India mess [illegible]; beef hams, in pickle [illegible]; shoulders [illegible]; long clear middles [illegible]. Lard is heavy at [illegible]. Butter is unchanged. Cheese is unchanged. Wheat is dull and prices are a shade lower; receipts 282,000 bushels; mixed [illegible]; new [illegible]; winter red and amber [illegible]; white Michigan [illegible]; California [illegible]. Barley is heavy; State [illegible]; Western [illegible]. Barley malt is quiet. Corn is dull and prices have declined [illegible]; receipts 31,000 bushels; new [illegible]; old mixed [illegible]. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 57,000 bushels; [illegible]. Hay is less active; shipping [illegible]. Hops are unchanged. Coffee, the demand is good at full prices; sales of 1,000 bags of Rio on private terms. Sugar, Cuba [illegible], and Porto Rico [illegible]. Molasses, New Orleans [illegible]. Petroleum, crude [illegible], and refined [illegible]. Leather [illegible]; California [illegible]. Wool is dull; domestic fleece [illegible]; unwashed [illegible]; pulled [illegible]; Texas [illegible]; California [illegible]. Coal has declined to [illegible] per ton.

Latest—5 P. M.—Flour is dull and prices are drooping; extra shipping grades [illegible]. Wheat is dull and prices are a shade lower; No 2 Chicago spring [illegible]; red amber [illegible]. Rye [illegible]. Oats are steady at [illegible]. Western; Ohio [illegible]. Corn is dull and the market unsettled; new [illegible]; old mixed [illegible]. Pork is dull and prices are unchanged; old mess [illegible]; new do [illegible]. Beef is unchanged. Bacon is dull but prices are unchanged. Lard, the demand is fair and market firm at [illegible] for steam for seller December. Eggs [illegible]. Butter for fresh and [illegible] for limed. Sheet iron is dull and prices are lower; 12¼c gold; Russia quiet.

DRY GOODS—The market is dull and prices are unsettled. Lonsdale has declined ½c; Amoskeags ½c. The Laconia mills have established the following prices: brown [illegible]; brown [illegible]; [illegible]; Magic 11½c: brown and bleached drills, Gelaines, 13c; brown Canton flannels 16½c; Sharon brown 13¾c. The others are unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—Cotton is steady with a moderate demand; middling 15¼c. Flour is dull and prices are drooping at [illegible]. Wheat is dull and prices are drooping; red $1 15@1 17. Corn is scarce and firm at 51@53c. Rye, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 85@87c. Oats are steady with a moderate demand; No 2 [illegible]. Barley is dull and unchanged at $1@1 05. Groceries are unchanged. Linseed oil is steady with a moderate demand. Lard oil is steady with a moderate demand. Eggs, the demand is fair and market firm at 30c. Butter is heavy; the receipts depress the market; sales at [illegible]. Cheese is steady with a moderate demand at 14@15½c. Cloverseed, the demand is good at full prices, [illegible]. Timothy seed is steady with a moderate demand at [illegible]. Flaxseed is quiet and unchanged in every respect at $1 [illegible]. Pork, an advance is asked but none was established; held at $19 25, with sales at $19 for mess. Lard is quiet and unchanged in every respect; steam 11½c and kettle rendered 12¼@12½c. Bulk meats are quiet and weak; shoulders to 20 days in salt [illegible]; sides [illegible], all loose; ½c higher is asked for packed. Bacon, there is only a limited jobbing demand at 13c for shoulders; [illegible] for clear rib and clear sides. Hogs, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to [illegible]; receipts 7,400 head. Cattle are dull and prices drooping and heavy; the receipts depress the market; common to prime $1 75@5 50 gross. Whisky is dull and the market unsettled; 85@86c is asked and 85c offered. Apples are dull and unchanged. Potatoes are dull and unchanged. Gold 110¾. Exchange at par. Green meats, [illegible] for shoulders and sides; hams 10@10½c, and in good demand.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour, extra spring is dull and weak. Wheat, No 2 spring is fairly active, closing at $1 01¾@1 02; this afternoon the market was dull. Corn, No 2 is panicky, the early sales were at 61½, and closed at 53½c; this afternoon the market inactive at 53c. Oats, No 2 is dull, closing at 33@33½c. Rye, the market is dull and prices have declined 1c, closing at 68c for No 2. Barley, No 2 is dull, closing at 7[illegible]. Highwines, prices are almost nominal at 84@84½c for iron bound cooperage. Provisions are dull; mess pork closed at $19 @19 25 cash, and $18 50 for seller December. Lard 12c. Short rib middles 9¼@10c. Hogs, dressed, prices are nominal at $7@7 50, dividing on 200 lbs; live are dull at $5 85@6 65. Cattle, the market is quiet at $2 50 @7 60. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 6,000 bbls of flour, 70,000 bushels wheat, 72,000 bushels corn, 19,000 bushels oats, 4,000 bushels rye, 6,000 bushels barley, 11,000 head hogs. Shipments for the past 24 hours: 12,000 barrels flour, 3,000 bushels wheat, 96,000 bushels corn, 600 bushels oats, rye none, 2,080 bushels barley, 770 head hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—Cotton is dull and unchanged. Flour, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; No 2 red winter, unsettled, $1 22; sample lots do $1 26@1 25. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping, ranging from 55 to 60c. [illegible] market is firm at 43@45c. Barley, the market is unchanged at 85@91 05. Rye is dull at 80@82c. Highwines are steady at 86c. Tobacco is firm. Hemp and bagging are unchanged. Provisions are unchanged; mess pork $19@19 50. Bulk meats, shoulders 7¼@8c; clear rib 10¼@11c and clear sides 11@11¼c, the outside prices for fully cured meats. Lard, jobbing sales of choice at 12½c. Cattle are dull and unchanged. Hogs are firm at $6@6 50. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,900 bbls flour, 20,600 bushels wheat, 9,900 bushels corn, 1,500 bushels oats, 2,100 bushels rye, 2,225 head hogs.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Cotton is steady with a moderate demand; middling uplands 15¼@15½c. Flour, superfine $5; double extra $5 40; triple extra $5 65@6 00. Corn, No 1 white 70c. Oats 48@50c. Mess pork $21 50@22. Bacon, the demand is good at full prices; shoulders 13c; hams 22@25c. Lard 13¼@14c. Sugar, prime 10@10½c. Molasses, prime 54@55c. Whisky 95c@$1 02. Coffee, prime 17¼@17½c. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 120; sight drafts on New York ¼@¾ discount. Gold 110¾.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—Flour is quiet and weak. Wheat is dull and unchanged; white $1 70@1 75. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping; white 70c; yellow 70@80c. Rye, the demand is fair and market firm at 80@85c. Oats are quiet and unchanged in every respect. Mess pork $23. Bacon is dull and unchanged; clear rib sides 17@17½c; hams 20c. Lard 14c. Whisky, the demand is fair and market firm at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Flour is dull and holders are anxious to sell: extra $5 50@6 50; Ohio and Indiana $6@7. Wheat, the demand is good at full prices; Ohio and Indiana $1 42; amber $1 45@1 50. Rye 85c. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping; yellow 80@83c; new 75@78c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 53@55c. Provisions are dull; mess pork $28. Lard 13@14c. Petroleum, crude 15¼c, and refined 25c. Whisky, the demand is good at full prices, 92c.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 30.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower at 14¼c; receipts for the past day 4,413 bales; shipments for the same time 3,166 bales. Cotton operations restricted by a combination of pressmen, who have stopped two of the principal presses and advanced the price of compressing. Freight agents are making an effort to avoid this by getting a reduction on uncompressed or to induce shippers to do so. The other markets are generally quiet and unchanged.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 30.—Petroleum, crude, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect, but there is some demand for oils to fill contracts; sales of 1,000 bbls, seller the 10th, at 9¾c; 1,000 bbls on the spot at 9¾c; 500 bbls, seller the 10th, at 9¼c; seller December at 9¾c. Refined is dull and prices are drooping; on the spot 22@22¾c; seller December 22¼c; seller January and February at 22½c.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 30.—Cotton is dull; low middling 14c. Bulk meats are quiet; clear sides 13c; clear rib 11½c; shoulders 8c. Lard 15c. Corn 70c. Oats 60c. Wheat $1@1 15. Flour $4 50@6.

Cotton Statement.

GALVESTON, Nov. 30.—Cotton is dull and a shade lower; good ordinary 13¼@13½c; sales of 1,300 bales; receipts for the past day, 1,284 bales; stock, 28,920 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 30.—Cotton is dull and prices are nominal; middling 14½c; sales of 1,300 bales; receipts for the past two days, 2,241 bales; shipments for the last twenty-four hours, 720; stock, 35,340.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 30.—Cotton quiet and weak; middling 15¼c. Receipts to-day—4,385 bales; shipments for the last twenty-four hours 2,500 bales. Stock 77,385 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 30.—Cotton quiet and weak; middling 15¾c. Sales 200 bales. Receipts for the past 24 hours—2,385 bales; shipments for the last 24 hours—3,780 bales. Stock 26,071 bales.

AMUSEMENTS.

KATIE PUTNAM, "THE PEERLESS."

no26 d6

OPERA - HOUSE.

Fourth appearance of the fascinating

ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS

ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1870, will be acted the popular Burlesque of

IXION,

In which the Sisters will appear.

To commence with the farce of

WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

Friday—Benefit of the Zavistowski Sisters, who will appear in the new drama of 'Found on a Door Step.'

Saturday—Zavistowski Matinee.

ROLLER SKATING

At the Rink,

Seventh street, between Walnut and Chestnut.

EVERY SATURDAY from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and SATURDAY EVENING from 7½ to 10. No charge for admission to day assemblies. de1 dtf

DANCING.

Miss L. LE COMTE will open her Dancing School in the Ladies' Hall at Masonic Temple on Friday evening at 3½ o'clock, Dec. 2. After that school will be held every Monday and Wednesday evenings. de1 d2*

GRAND CONCERT.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT given to Mr. W. R. McQUOWN by the MOZART QUINTETTE, assisted by Mrs. Davis, Profs. Ernest Zoeller and Plato, Messrs. Price, Wiley, and others, December 12, 1870, at Weisiger Hall. no30 d2

PUBLIC SALES.

Sale of Arkansas Land.

AS assignee of John O. Ross, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at the court-house door, in Louisville, Ky., about the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. on Monday, December 5th, 1870, a tract of land in Phillips county, Arkansas, about twelve miles from the Mississippi river, containing 840 acres, being the same land sold by Preston J. Rogers to said bankrupt. Terms cash.

no14 M&Th&s STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

Cotton Plantation at Auction.

ON THURSDAY, Dec. 15, 1870, I will sell the Keen & Le Grand plantation, in Desha county, Arkansas. The place is entirely protected by the Laconia Circle private levee. It contains about 1,500 acres, over 700 acres cleared, and nearly all in cultivation this year. The improvements are moderately good, with good steam gin. Possession Feb. 1, 1870. One-third cash; balance in one and two years with interest. JAMES M. ELLIOTT.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 10—dtd.

Louisville Iron Ties,



IRON, NAILS, STEEL.

Kentucky Rolling-Mill Company,

No. 291 Main St.

au31 deod3m

J. H. MONTGOMERY,

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth,

IS the most reliable place in the city to have your Clothes Cleaned, Dyed, and Colors Restored on a new principle unsurpassed in this or any other city. Don't send your goods to botches to have them spoiled, and then have to send them to me to have them done over. Save yourself that expense and trouble of mind by sending to or calling at

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th
LOUISVILLE, KY.

oc18 dtt

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

NOW receiving and opening a large and well assorted stock of FALL and WINTER Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Shawls, Varieties and Notions, Underwear, &c., including everything in our line, all of which we offer at lowest possible rates, and to which we invite the attention of the city and country merchants.

T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN,
Opposite Louisville Hotel.

se8 dtt

DRAFTS!

ON Ireland and Union Bank of London, in sums to suit, by Franklin Bank, 63 Fifth st. Passages to and from Europe may be secured at the lowest rates. no19 dim

GILMORE & GIBSON,

IMPORTERS, BALTIMORE,

Havana Cigars,

By direct line of steamers to this port. no19 eodim

PIANOS, ORGANS & Musical Goods.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

D. P. FAULDS,
au24 deodtt 70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

C. CAMPBELL, Merchant Tailor.

No. 68 Third st., bet. Main and Market sts.,

IS receiving his FALL and WINTER GOODS. ☞ Genio C. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale.

se18 eodim

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 29th day of Nov., A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Thos. C. Calvert, of Bowling Green, county of Warren and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his creditors' petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before Jno. S. Ward, Esq., Register, on the 19th day of Dec., A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m. ELI H. MURRAY, as Messenger. no30 d2

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main sts.

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Rockaway, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the above without reserve.

Large Trade Sale

—OF—

35 Casks and hogsheads C C and White Granite Ware

AT AUCTION.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,

Branch 56 & 58 Seventh st.

ON THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, we will sell by catalogue a large invoice of the above goods, consisting of toilet and tea sets, cups and saucers, covered and uncovered vegetables, plates, salads, scallops, caspadores, decorated spittoons, bowls, jugs, chambers, and toy teas; also a full line of goblets and mirrors of all sizes.

City and country buyers should attend this sale as our orders are to sell.

no29 d3 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

510 Feet of Ground on north and south sides of Magazine street, bet. 19th & Montgomery,

ON LONG CREDIT, AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell as above, in lots of 30 feet, running back from 150 to 200 feet. Terms—One-fifth cash; balance in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, with interest and lien. Sale positive.

no29 d4 BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

BY S. S. MEDDIS.

10 Desirable Building Lots near Nashville Depot

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, I will sell 10 very desirable building lots on Delaware, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, and on Fourteenth, between Lexington and Delaware.

This property is exceedingly desirable for parties engaged at the Nashville Depot or for speculative purposes. Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.

no27 S. S. MEDDIS.

LARGE SALES

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 9½ a. m.,
1,000 Lots Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, &c.,
including invoices colored alpacas, poplins, plaids, ladies' skirts, &c. Also 500 lots seasonable clothing.

FRIDAY, Dec. 2, at 10 a. m.,
300 Cases Boots and Shoes.
Terms cash.

no27 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Lockwood Bros. & Co. against Benjamin F. Johnston &c. } In Chancery, No 23,696

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property:

Situated in the county of Jefferson, in the State of Kentucky, and near the city of Louisville, described as follows, viz: Lots Nos. 10, 13, 16, 21, 23, 24, 30, 31, 32, 53, 54 and 55 as designated on the plat made by order of the Louisville Chancery Court for the partition of certain lands between Emmazand Edith and Evan W. Meriwether, deceased, and Geo. Weisinger and Thomas S. Rudd, on file in said court in case No. 22,110.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD.

no30 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Thomas James' Adm'r against Thomas James' Creditors } In Chancery, No. 19,585.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1870.

about the hour of 11 o clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in Hartford, Ohio county, Ky., on credits of 6, 12 and 18 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

Lot No. 1, beginning at a stone near a beech and hickory, B. Tichenor's corner; thence west 100 poles to a stake witnessed by three beeches in Patterson's line; thence N 12 W 160 poles to a hickory, white oak and beech on a ridge near Sandy Branch 9½; thence E 104 poles to a stone, hickory, elm, and service tree in A. Taylor's line; thence south with his line 35 poles to his corner; thence east with Taylor's line 25 poles to a stone corner to Tichenor; thence S 126 poles to the beginning, containing 116 acres.

Lot No. 2, beginning at three beeches on the bank of Rough creek, being the original corner of the Jared Tichenor survey; thence S 41 E 298 poles to a hickory, black gum and elm standing on the south bank of Rogine creek, Archibald Taylor's 100-acre tract; thence W 46 poles to a beech, elm, and water beech; thence south with Taylor's line 147 poles to a stone, hickory, elm, and service corner to lot No. 1; thence west, with No. 1, 100 poles to a hickory, white oak, and beech; thence N 12 W 300 poles to two elms and three sycamores on the bank of Rough creek; thence up said creek with its meanders to the beginning, containing 84 acres.

Lot No. 3, beginning at two elms and three sycamores, lower corner to No. 2, on the bank of Rough creek; thence S 12 E 300 poles to a hickory, white oak and beech, corner to No. 1; and 2; thence west 92 poles to beech and hickory on a high ridge; thence N 12 W 246 poles to a hickory, white oak, and elm, original and lower corner on Rough creek; thence up the creek with its meanders to the beginning, containing 154 acres.

Lot No. 4, beginning at three water beeches, one of the original corners on Rogine creek; thence S 12 E 42 poles to a beech and hickory, corner to No. 3; thence with No. 3 east 92 poles to a hickory, white oak, and beech, corner to Nos. 1, 2, and 3; thence S 12 E with the line of No. 1 160 poles to a stake and three beeches, in the original line, corner to No. 3; thence west with the original line 258 poles to an ash, hickory, and maple on the bank of Green river; thence down Green river with its meanders to low water mark to the mouth of Rogine creek; thence up said creek with its meanders to the beginning, containing 310 acres.

Lot No. 5, containing 36¾ acres, beginning at an elm and two hickories, Thomas Woodward's upper corner, on Green river; thence S 71 E 52 poles to an elm; thence east 112½ poles to two beeches and a hickory in Aaron Tichenor's line; thence N 51 poles to two large white oaks, sugar tree, and two dogwoods; thence west 118 poles to the beginning.

Lot No. 6, containing 3¾ acres, conveyed by Samuel James, beginning at two beeches and hickory, corner to the 36¾-acre tract; thence south 30 poles to a beech; thence west 33 poles to a stake with a beech and water beech pointer; thence north 46 W 29 poles to a beech and dogwood in Cook's line, and with the same E 60 poles to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD.

no20 d5

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN .... Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL .... Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 3 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES .... Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE .... Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

"Old Reliable

Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.

LEONORA No. 2,

E. M. GARRETT, Master... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Leaves for the above and all way landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Fourth street.

Passengers and shippers can rely on prompt attention to business. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
MARYMAN & CO., Agents,
No. 47 Fourth street, between Main and river.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans
EXCHANGE .... McCALLUM, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 1st, at 5 P. M.
M. W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
The splendid side-wheel passenger steamer
KATE KINNEY .... HICKS KING, Master,
Al. Crozall, Clerk,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 3d, at 5 P. M.
M. W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For New Orleans and Galveston, Direct.
NORA .... JAS. RAMSON, Master,
Will positively leave on This Day, the 1st inst., at 12 M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
LEONIDAS .... JAS. H. MARATTA, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 1st, at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Regular Tennessee River Packet.
For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.
CAMELIA .... MILT. AIKIN, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet
KATE KINNEY .... HICKS KING, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 3d, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
ROSE HITE .... CRIDER, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 1st inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
EXCHANGE .... McCALLUM, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 1st inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
LEONIDAS .... MARATTA, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 1st inst., at 12 M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Merchants' Line.
For Tennessee River, Tuscumbia, and Florence,
CAMELIA .... AIKIN, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Galveston and Houston, Direct.
BARGE PAUL
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 1st, at 5 P. M., from city wharf, and will take freight through without reshipping.
M. W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
EDINBURG .... BATCHELOR, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 3d, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Evansville, Cairo, and Memphis.
MOLLIE GRATZ .... PAUL, Master,
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 1st, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Merchants' Packet
For Evansville, Green River, and Bowling Green.
FALLS CITY .... Capt. J. A. ROBINSON,
Will leave on Friday, the 2d, at 5 o'clock P. M.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

N. B. The steamer Falls City will leave Louisville regularly every Friday during the season.
J. A. ROBINSON, Capt.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO CALL—Madam Ray, the young and talented Doctress and Astrologist, from the South, has arrived in the city and can be consulted for a short time only. She is endowed with a natural gift of foretelling your future, present, and past life. She is the wonder of the age. She can tell your very thoughts the moment you enter her studio. She also treats diseases of the head and lungs. Her Cough Jelly has no equal in working cures miraculous and astonishing to all who use it. Call and see this great lady and be convinced of her great powers at the New York Hotel, corner Jefferson and Brook.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT for mechanics (all kinds), clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, agents, laborers, drivers, farm hands, girls, boys, families, waiters, collectors, copyists, penmen, teachers, &c. Employers and help meet and agree through KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—PARTNER—With a capital of $[illegible], to engage in a good paying business. Call to-day at room No. 9, Mozart building, cor. of Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—For two nurses or ladies' maids, to travel. The best references given. Apply at 116 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. de1 d2

WANTED—PARTNER—A first-class man with $1,000 to $1,500 capital, to travel in copartnership with a first class man. Best references given and required. None other needapply. Address H. F. A., United States Hotel, Louisville, Ky. no30 d2

WANTED—A COOK—For a family of three persons. None but an experienced woman, with good references, need apply. Liberal wages. No. 53 Chestnut st., bet. Second and Third. no30 d2*

WANTED—A SALESMAN—To sell hats, caps, and straw goods by sample in Kentucky and Tennessee, for which a liberal commission will be paid. Address J. M. & G., 388 Broadway, N. Y. no29 d3

WANTED—SITUATION—By an experienced book-keeper. Willing to make himself generally useful. Unexceptionable references. Address J., care Ouerbacker, Benham & Co., 103 Main street. no29 d3*

WANTED—IT KNOWN—MADAME ODAIR, the Clairvoyant and fortune-teller, resides No. 203 East Main street. no29 d3*

WANTED—ENGINEER—To run the engine, heating apparatus, and washing machinery of the Phoenix Hotel. Fair wages paid and best of recommendations required. Address PHOENIX HOTEL, Lexington, Ky. no26 d6

WANTED—A SITUATION—An English widow lady, of good education and excellent city recommendations, 45 years of age, desires a situation as housekeeper, matron, or governess. Address L. I. P., this office. no24 dtf

WANTED—SITUATION—A Master of Arts of the University of Virginia, who has enjoyed the advantage of instruction in the best German universities for two years and a half, and speaks fluently French and German, seeks a situation in some college or school. Address JOURDAN W. ROPER, Bowling Green, Caroline co., Va. no23 dim

WANTED—GIRLS—Two girls for fine work. Must be No. 1 stitchers. Also one girl for finishing. Apply at C. E. RADDIN & CO.'s Shoe Manufactory, No. 233, corner Seventh and Main. no27 eod3

WANTED—HORSES—To winter on my farm. Stock provided with good stables, and properly cared for. Terms low. Address J. H. MAXWELL, O'Bannon's Station, L. and C. R. R., Ky., or call on JOHN WHITE & CO., Second street, bet. Main and Market. no23 deod6*

WANTED—BOARDERS—At 23 Guthrie street. no22 d15*

WANTED—$15,000—For one or two years. Unincumbered real estate offered as security and 12 per cent. interest paid on same per annum. Address F. L. G., Louisville Postoffice. no18 dtf

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., to get a good girl at once. no17 dtf

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—In every town and city in the State of Kentucky, to sell something new. For particulars send stamp for circular. MERCER & CO., 125 Third st., Louisville, Ky. oc11 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh26 dtf

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40 to use the celebrated Wilson feed. All others are infringements, and the seller and the user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. OUTFIT FREE. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. n27 d1y

$240 per month to Agents. 15 entirely new articles, staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 88 S. Halsted st., Chicago. oc22 d42

WANTED—AGENTS AND CANVASSERS—Great inducements. Come yourself, or address, with stamp, 111 3d st., Louisville, Ky. oc4 d2mia3u

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—HORSE—A first class family horse, chestnut sorrel, 7 years old, and sound in every particular. Sold for the want of use. Call on GEO. LINDENBERGER, livery stable No. 69 Second st., bet. Main and Market sts. de1 d2*

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE—10 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, gas throughout, cellar and closets, elegant brick stable and out-buildings; lot 30 by 200 feet to a 20 foot alley, shrubbery in the yard; location central, and best in the city. The house is newly furnished. Will sell the furniture with the house if desired. The owner lives in Illinois, and will sell at a decided bargain. Apply to or address GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 West Main street.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—40 by 200 feet, on the west side of Second street, between York and Breckinridge. This is the best building site in the city, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, Real Estate Agent, 66 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—BUGGIES—Second-hand open and top-buggies and rockaways; also new rockaways and buggies for sale low at Spyoey's Carriage Factory, Jefferson street, bet. Sixth and Seventh. no27 d6

FOR SALE—HORSES—At Williams & Able's stable, on Jefferson, between Third and Fourth, four good work-horses, large and smooth, just in from the county. no23 dtf

FOR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE—In Portland, two stories and attic; lot 105x200; yard set with choice fruit and shrubbery. This is a very desirable place, and will be sold low. Apply at 30 Third st. no6 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 438, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. au26 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—6,000 acres or more of very rich choice land in Missouri. The land is dry and lies well. Good for cotton, corn, and vegetables. Price low and title perfect. Will trade for a stock of goods, country store, or desirable real estate. Apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 West Main street. no27 d6

FOR SALE—LAND—VERY CHEAP—110 acres of rich garden land, near the city, on the Preston street road. Apply to J. R. DUPUY, No. 33 Court Place. no27 dim

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—I will sell or exchange for good city property my Larue county farm, containing 750 acres of land, of a very superior quality, 750 acres of which are cleared, 600 acres creek bottom and well improved and in a good state of cultivation, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, rye, and grasses and to the rearing of stock. The farm lies a half mile from Hodgenville, the county seat of Larue county, 9 miles from the Louisville and Nashville railroad—is surrounded by good land, owned and occupied by an intelligent, moral, and thrifty community. Nolin creek runs through and divides it into two nearly equal parts, and affords an abundant, never-failing supply of excellent stock water. It is well supplied with timber, and this and the water are so situated that the tract may be advantageously divided into several small farms. The buildings on the farm consist of a substantial and comfortable two-story brick house containing 7 rooms and kitchen, meat house, servants'-houses, and 2 tenement-houses with the necessary out-buildings, barns, and ice house. The stock, crop, and farming implements will be sold with the farm if desired. Possession given when desired. Apply to S. B. THOMAS, Elizabethtown, or HANCOCK, JOHNSON & CO., Agents for the sale of Kentucky and Southern Lands, Louisville. no12 d&wtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—560 acres of land, timber and prairie, near Rensselaer, Jasper county, Ind. Will exchange for clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes or tobacco. $7 per acre. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market street. no9 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—COALBOAT LANDING—To coal dealers—The well-known coalboat landing above Jeffersonville, Ind., having a front of three-fourths of a mile, is for rent the coming year. Possession given on the 1st day of January, 1871. For terms, &c., address R. B. HOPKINS, 64 Second st., bet. Main and Water. de1 d6

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A two-story and attic brick dwelling-house, on north side Jefferson, between Tenth and Eleventh. All modern improvements. For terms apply to J. RANDOLPH BULL, 144 Second st. no30 dtf

FOR RENT—The Cook Benevolent Institution offers for rent the Ward Property, on the northeast cor. Walnut and Second sts. The house contains 23 rooms, and is suitable for a boarding house. Apply to J. D. O'LEARY, Sec'y, at Franklin Bank, 63 Fifth street. no29 d3

FOR RENT OR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE—Three-story, with nine or ten rooms. Price $35 per month. Convenient to street-cars, and in a good neighborhood. Apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 West Main street. no27 dtf

FOR RENT OR SALE—DWELLING—A splendid modern dwelling with 12 rooms, water, gas, bells, &c. Apply to Dr. B. H. RUDD, No. 65 Walnut, 2oc6 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable two-story brick house of 6 rooms, situated on Center street, between Walnut and Chestnut, east side. Apply to Mrs. H. TRACY, 233 Walnut st. no26 d5*

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A desirable office on the upper floor of the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky Building. no19 dtf

FOR RENT—FINE STOREROOM—On the west side of Fifth street, between Court Place and Market st., formerly occupied by Col. Thos. M. Hicks, and recently by Bohn & Gans as a tin and stove shop. Apply up stairs to A. HARRIS or to JNO. McMAIN, at his coal office, a few doors nearer Market. This is considered one of the finest locations for a retail business in that line in the city. no16 dtf

FOR RENT—A STORE-HOUSE—In a good location, north side of Market, No. 159, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Possession given immediately. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, No. 270 Main st. no2 dtf

STRAYED.

STRAYED—COW—$10 REWARD—From my stable, yesterday morning, a red cow with dark stripes. The above reward will be paid for the return of the same. C. STEGE, 69 Chestnut, between Second and Third. no30 d2*

STRAYED—COW—My cow strayed November 20. Description—Reddish color; her horns cut off so that they are about one inch thick at the ends; has a long bag and a white stripe on the right side. Any one returning the same to me will be liberally rewarded. LOUIS F. GOEDDE, river road, a short distance above Cut-off. no29 d6*

LOST.

LOST—GOLD RING—On Sunday evening, bet. Preston and Ninth, on Main, a gold ring marked "Kittie." The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 68 Fourth street. no29 d3

LOST—BRACELET—A heavy gold-linked bracelet. A liberal reward will be given the finder, at 55 Sixth street. no30 d3*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A furnished room can be had, with board, by calling at [illegible] Sixth street, suitable for family or two gentlemen. de1 eodst